NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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China, Korea and Japan .... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the "North China Daily News"
Single copies $2
S'hai., China and Japan ....6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 54

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North China Building, S'hai.
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P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements of Birth, etc., in this column $10 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

MARRIAGE

FEELY—LINGARD.—On May 28, 1940, quietly, in London, CHARLES ALLEN FEELY to MARGARET (née Milligan), widow of Henry Lingard. 10664

CARDS

Mrs. F. A. DUDLEY and FAMILY gatefully acknowledge and thank their many friends for the kind expressions of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their recent bereavement. —10639

Madame A. TENG and her daughter, Mrs. MILTON TENG LOO, wish to thank all friends for the kind expressions of sympathy and for floral tributes sent during their recent bereavement.

The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai of Church House, Kiangse Road, is always willing to receive *In Memoriam* donations and make allocations to the Charities in most need. 12970

AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

8% PREFERRED STOCK

The regular dividend of Four Per Centum (4%), or Tls. 4, per share, for the half-year ending June 30, 1940, on this corporation's Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock, will be paid to the holders of such stock as registered on the books of the corporation at the close of business June 29, 1940. This dividend will be paid in Chinese National Currency, conversion of the dividend to be effected at the official rate of Tls. 0.715 equals One Chinese National Dollar.

The books of the corporation will be closed to all transfers of Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock from June 27 to June 29, 1940, inclusive. Dividend checks will be dispatched on the first business day thereafter, July 1, 1940.

H. M. BLAKE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
13341

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHEN DIU-SUNG has been duly elected a member of this Exchange.

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary,

Shanghai, June 24, 1940. 13413

COUNTRY CLUB

6% DEBENTURE ISSUE 1901

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Transfer Book of the above issue will be closed from June 25 to June 30, 1940 both days inclusive.

By Order,

ALAN WHEEN,
Secretary.
13414

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

RECEIPT No. 5824 for 20 Dockyards shares has been declared lost, and if not produced within 30 days from date it will be cancelled, and a new one issued in lieu thereof.

E. H. PARROTT,
Secretary,

Shanghai, June 24, 1940. 13411

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To-day's Events

JUNE

25 Capt. John Weddell's squadron reached Macao (1638)
25 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.

Coming Events

JUNE

27 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel. 12.15
27 S.I.E.A. Lecture and visit to Pasteur Institute. 207 Route Pere Robert. 5
29 Municipal Orchestra 1st Orchestral Concert, Jessfield Park. 9.15

JULY

3 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
5 Shakespeare Society, For. Y., 9
11 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
18 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
25 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15

Charge for items $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

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PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai, China.
Telephone 11055 Extension 5

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G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

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1 "REMINGTON" TYPEWRITER
3 SETS JADE AND IVORY INLAID HIGH SCREENS, WALL HANGINGS AND CUPBOARDS
1 STEEL FILING CABINET WITH KEYS
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General Merchandise and Sundries

CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISHERS IN GLASS BULBS, GLORIA HAIR GRIPS, cuff links, hair clippers, GREEK TOBACCO, tobacco essence, Sharp & Dohme 1 cc Tincture Digitalis, essence for Florida Water, copaiba, Eucalyptus Globulus, Geranium Polmarisa Indian, BABY'S HATS (DAMAGED), raincoats, underwear, belts, skates, table cloths, napkins, cotton piece goods, rubber gloves, cod liver oil pure Norwegian, magnessium oxide light, medicines, dyes, fountain pens, pen holders, pencils, carriage lamps, lamp shades and chimneys, brass bases, motor car tyres, battery, arcola boiler, lavatory basins, sinks, hot water tank, red compressed asbestos, baby comforts, citrus salt, glycerine, label tags, needle threaders, scrap iron, mirrors, cornice pole fittings, odds and ends of brass pole ends and rings, etc.,

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ON VIEW THURSDAY

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TUNSIN Road (east section) 4½ mow desirable lot in foreign title deed for sale. Price reasonable. Address Box 5734, NCDN. —10663

DESIRABLE, four-roomed flat; good district; refrigerator and fixtures for sale. Some furniture if desired. Six months lease with renewal possible. Telephone 20991. 13412

7 mow land on Fraser Road, for sale Price reasonable. Address Box 5425, NCDN. —10116

ONE miniature upright piano, 6 octaves, by Moutrie, as new; telephone 16030 between 12.45 and 1.45 p.m. —10624

SALE, English cycle, 3-speed gear, Dunlop tyres. Almost new. £5. Box 5739, NCDN. —10684

FOR SALE, two new silver foxes. Bargain $800. Telephone 73553, 834C Cathay Flats, Avenue Joffre. —10685

CROCHET gloves $1.80; aprons $1.50; men's handkerchiefs $1.65; top sheet sets $38. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 13408

VARIED, brandnew napery and bedding, bronzes, lamps, china, crystalware, etc., for sale privately only. Krebs, Route de Say Zoong, Passage 93, House 12/A. Inspection Wednesday and Thursday 4-7 p.m. only. —10623

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GIFTS for all occasions; special sale in dinner sets. Red and Black, 277 Avenue Petain. —10414

FINDSPOT of lovely European objets d'art, such as paintings, porcelain figures, clocks, wood sculptures, etc. 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501. —10401

CRYSTALWARE, carpets, Singer sewing machines, typewriters, etc., at bargain prices. Bargain Store, 153N. Route des Soeurs. —10442

REFRIGERATOR, G.E., 4 cu. ft. good working condition, for sale, $1,500. 279 Rue Bourgeat. —10471

TWO beautiful original Biedermeyer wooden cornices, at bargain price. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Arts. —10510

FOR SALE, 7½ cu. ft. Westinghouse refrigerator in perfect condition. Telephone 74634 (1-4 p.m.) 13401

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FRIGIDAIRE self-contained air-conditioner. Condition as new. Under guarantee. Bargain US$275. Owner leaving. Box 5703, NCDN. 13394

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TABLE cloths, best pure linen, new/little used, all sizes. Bargain. Box 5415, NCDN. —10100

CUTLERY, silver and silver plated; dinner, coffee, tea and fruit sets, attractive crystalware, porcelain figures, etc., everything reflecting excellent European craftsmanship. Bargain prices. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. 12855

HILLMAN Minx, 1933, recently overhauled, splendid condition. For sale. No agents. Telephone 52282/3. —10681

FOR SALE, Ford V-8 sedan 1934, good condition. Apply 150 Kiukiang Road, Room 307 or telephone 12198 during office hours. —10657

BABY-Austin roadster, good running order, very economical, US$100. For quick sale. Telephone 75202, at 3-5 p.m. —10660

1938 Chevrolet truck, excellent condition throughout with cab body and canvas top, complete mileage 8,000 kilometers, only US$700. Can be seen Richards Auto Works, 101 Avenue du Roi Albert. —10647

WANTED, coupe or sedan, not later 1935. No dealers. Address Box 5724, NCDN. —10643

1930 Morris Cowley, new tyres, new battery, very good condition, owner leaving, $1,800. Telephone 72118, 12-1 or Box 5723, NCDN. —10642

FIAT roadster in perfect condition, cheap. Owner leaving. Box 5719, NCDN. —10636

FORD roadster, 4-cylinders, very economical, completely overhauled, as new, owner leaving, sacrificing $2,800. Box 5672, NCDN. —10542

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Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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At Reasonable Prices

This is the last shipment of American Handbags this season

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	June 23 16.00	June 23 21.00	June 24 4.00	June 24 9.00
Barometer inches	29.67	29.67	29.64	29.68
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.08	—0.11	—0.10	—0.06
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.07	—0.07	—0.03	+0.01
Wind (direction)	SE	SE	SE	SSE
„ (miles per hour)	22.4	16.8	9.3	8.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	80.°8	76.°6	76.°8	79.°9
Humidity %	81	92	95	89
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	0.00

Siccawei Abridged Report June 23	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.70	—0.08	29.68
Temp. Min. 72.°5 Max. 85.°6	79.°1	+0.°8	75.°2
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	15.51	—	20.16

Time and Tide	25/6	26/6	27/6	28/6	29/6	30/6	1/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.51	4.52	4.52	4.52	4.53	4.53	4.53
Sun sets at Shanghai	19.02	19.02	19.03	19.02	19.02	19.02	19.02
Moon rises at Shanghai	22.36	23.08	23.41	—	0.14	0.49	1.26
Moon sets at Shanghai	9.43	10.36	11.29	12.21	13.13	14.06	15.00
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.35	14.20	15.13	16.15	17.22	6.05	7.25
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	6.10	6.57	7.55	8.55	9.55	10.57	11.54
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	15.37	16.26	17.09	18.21	6.25	8.08	8.54
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.75	10.08	9.80	8.80	8.10	7.98	7.68

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, June 25.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Ningnsien etc.	*20.00	8.00
Tingnai and Shenkiamen via Tingnai	10.30	11.00
Hongkong	12.00	12.00
Ningnsien etc.	13.30	14.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	A X 14.00	16.00
Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China x	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton x	19.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Haiphong ..	19.30	20.00
Hongkong	19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, June 26.		
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	20.00	8.00
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.30
Ningnsien etc. via Chinhai	13.30	14.00
Aust. N.Z. and Manila	18.00	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	18.30	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
THURSDAY, June 27.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. and Java Ports B X	11.00	12.00
Amoy Hongkong Canton ..	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Amoy and Hongkong	19.30	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 25th.
B Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 26th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on July 9, 1940.

Air Mails

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 27, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due San Francisco on July 9.
Air France per steamer on June 27, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-London) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service daily at 8 p.m.
Shanghai-Dairen Air Mail Service daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tungshan, Shinkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.
Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia close on every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and on every Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m. for ordinary and are despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Pacific, on June 25.
Per steamer via Pacific, on July 9.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—
Yesterday Min. 76.0 Max. 84.0
Same date, 1939 Min. 80.5 Max. 99.0
Rainfall 1.18

Temperature at Siccawei:—
Yesterday Min. 75.2 Max. 83.5
Same date, 1939 Min. 79.0 Max. 99.1

State on the morning of the 23rd:—Pressure rather high and steady over Japan: normal and unsteady over China. South-easterly winds along the Coast. Cloudy and hot weather.

State on the morning of the 24th:—Overcast and misty weather. South-easterly wind. Low and unsteady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Variable weather with rain and cyclonic circulation over the Yellow Sea. Overcast to cloudy weather with mist or showers and variable winds in our regions and over the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these column will be made in due course.

Meathrel,Mrs.A.W. 20
Proceeds of Mme. Elzear's Concert given at French Club 2,882
Groves,Miss E.R. 100
For E.A.C. and A.H.C.'s Anniversary G.G. 50
Nissim,Mrs.D.M. 500
Association Amicale Sino-Francaise 1,761
Proceeds of concert given by the Band of the 2nd Battalion The East Surrey Regt. 1,500
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Beynon,Mr/Mrs.O.G.R. 50
Matthews,Mr/Mrs.F.N. 250
Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. 2,000
Burkill & Sons, Ltd., A.R. 1,000
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Hay-Edie,Mr/Mrs.A.W. 75
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Lupton,Mrs.A.K. 60
Proceeds of Masonic Charity, Ball 217
Hampson,Mrs.E.E. 60
Colomer & Co.,J. 100
Hayes, the Rev.W.M. 25
R.H.O. ....25 D.M. 300
Mr/Mrs.J.O.D. ..50 Merrett,E.L. 50
D.B.S. ....25 Whitaker,G.C.F. .500
Whitmore,G.R. ...5 King,C.C. 10
Henry,J. ....20 Stewart,E. 25
Perriam,C.B. ....50 Wolley,H.G. 100

(Acknowledgments Continued)

Watta,A. ....50 Wager 20
Stewart,E.M. ....25 Smith,E.C. 50
Tite,C.J. ....100 A. and E. 100
Brook,Mrs.D. ....10 Sainton,L.M. 40
Fisher,Peter ....25 J. and F.C. 200
Anonymous ....35 G.F.C. 50
Hsu-I-wang ......5 Owen,S.R. 100
Hawes,James ...50 Old Nurse 100
Hawes,Miss L. ..25 Jay 100
B.B. ....20 Hunnex,C.E. 30
J.J.R. ....25 H.G.R. 500
Duckitt,E.R. ...500 J.A.B. 25
Gubbay,C.S. ....500 T.J.E. 500
Ivery,Mr/Mrs.C. .25 M.C. and A.C.S.T. 150
Macdermott,J.P. .50 Bridge Prize 5
Landau,Debora .25 G.L.S. 25
 D.R. 50

IN MEMORY OF MRS. C. D. LONGHURST
Mrs.May F.Rafen 10
Mr/Mrs.S.Flemons 50
Mr/Mrs.A.C.Sinclair 10
Mr/Mrs.H.F.Pringle 15
Mr/Mrs.C.F.Southin 15
Annie,Billie and Emma 25
Mr/Mrs.Carl F.Benson 25
Ethel and Frank Ward and Gran 15
Clark,Mr/Mrs.S.W. 25
Billie and Fred ..25 Carnaghan,J.I. ..20
S.O.Thorley 50

IN MEMORY OF CHIEF-INSP. F.E.B. DUDLEY
Mr/Mrs.J.M.C.Lopes 10
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Mr/Mrs.A.Kendal Ward 20
Mr/Mrs.G.Crawford 20
Mr/Mrs.A.Marshall 100
Mr/Mrs.L.J.Martin 5
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Mr/Mrs.G.L.J.Cady 10
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J.Swayn ....10 C.A.Crame 10
H.Prokofieff ......5 H.J.Oakley 5
T.Sutherland ....5 W.G.Smith 5
A.Beloshenko ....5 Anonymous 295
A.Teller 15
C.A.T.Cutbush ...5 Total $878,457

STERLING

Balance brought forward ..£15,614.15.11
Witschi,Mr/Mrs.R.E. 1. 0. 0
Gill and Peter 6.15. 2
Ransom,Edith 10. 0. 0
McCutcheon,W.R. 5. 0. 0
British Community at Nanking 40. 0. 0
Anonymous .2. 0. 0 Kathleen 1. 0. 0

£15,680.11. 1

National Child Welfare Association

Previously acknowledged $17,177.51
Kofa American Drug and American Dispensary, Federal Inc. 200.00
Eric Moller and sons 180.00
McTyeire High School 150.00
Chinese staff; Andersen, Meyer & Co. 71.50
Mr/Mrs.Wolsiffer,C.F. 50.00
Chu Yung-hsiang 50.00
Ch'eng Ziang Kee 40.00
Miss Chang Li-tse 30.00
North-China Daily News 25.00
Kyr Dimitriades 25.00
Cheng Kwan-shing 20.00
Chou Miao Ch'eng 20.00
Chen Tsao-kwang 16.00
Hylbert,Mrs.L.C. 10.00
Donations below $10 .... 282.00
Bank of China..500 Robert,A. 20
Anonymous ....150 Ha Tung & Co. ..18
Anonymous ....143 Romero,T.B. 15
Cathay Hotel ..100 Hwa An 12
Lee,James H. ...100 Kayser,Erich 10
Fong Kee .....100 Chia Fo-hwa ...10
Li Kung Kwan.100 Yui Yung-hwa .10
Bank of Asia ...50 Mrs.Chou 10
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Chi Hai-san ....50 Chen Yen-laing..10
Heng Wei-yuen..50 Wang Shih-fan .10
Chen Li-fong ...50 Shou Kwei-ling .10
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E-fong & Co. ...30 Tseng Tai 10
Scheel,Paul .....25 Lou Yen-chong .10
Kau Ba-laing ...20 N. E. Lurton ...10

Total $20,190.01

I. C. Milk Fund

Red and Black, Paul Fischer 10

B'nai B'rith Polyclinic and Hospital

Mr/Mrs. R. Hardoon 25

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

Shanghai's Health:

And the Coolie Menace

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—This morning at 5 or 5.30 a.m. right under my bedroom window when taxis were tooting and taxi-dancers were bargaining with the taxis and others your Sunday issue was handed me and on looking up letters to the Editor I read ANNOYED's screed. Just too bad! thought old BABOOSHKA. Couldn't a file of police be provided from the Garden Bridge to ANNOYED's office to prevent molestation and/or annoyance by purveyors of yen or hirers of jinrickshaws?

BABOOSHKA.

Shanghai, June 23.

Nanking Road:

Will History Repeat Itself?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Under the caption of "Seventy Years Ago," an interesting news item of pre-surcharge days is reproduced in your issue of June 22, and it is to be hoped that it may catch the eye of a local property owner and that history may repeat itself.

The item, under date of June 22, 1870, says in part, that "Messrs. Bower, Banbury & Coy. have allowed the Council to cut off the corner of their property at the corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads."

Details are lacking, but presumably the ownership of "the corner" was conveyed to the S.M.C. of that day, *sans* any juggling with that "surrender value" which has proved so popular and, incidentally, profitable, these last three decades.

It is to be regretted that the scribe of seventy years ago did not specify which corner is referred to in the par. However, a similar gift of land to the community in this same locality is long overdue. This is the property occupied for so many years by Messrs. Brewer & Co., the existence of which creates a dangerously congested thoroughfare at this point.

Apparently there is no local equivalent of the Statute of Dilapidations, as this block and the insanitary rookeries at the rear are long overripe for demolition and the building line on both the Nanking and Kiangse roads facades set back to the Civic Surveyor's building line.

Shortly after Messrs. Brewer & Co. vacated these premises it was confidently anticipated that the block would be demolished and a much-needed road widening scheme carried out. However, somebody apparently with a big pull in civic manners managed to wangle the passing of building plans which permitted practically rebuilding the Nanking Road facade, giving this building a new lease of life.

It is probable that, civic politics being what they are, this unsightly obstruction will be permitted to remain until Messrs. the white ants have their say in the matter.

The gift of a few feet of frontage at this point would be greatly appreciated by a near-bankrupt municipality.

SAMURAI.

Shanghai, June 23.

P.S.—It is a matter for regret, Sir, that so little is made of this feature, "Seventy Years Ago," as much interesting matter might be reproduced by a systematic delving in your files.

Half or three-quarters of a column daily would provide real news to many a Shanghailander who is woefully ignorant of the early history of this Foreign Settlement, now the seventh city of the World.—S.

A Correction:

Of a Quotation

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The R. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, whose recent death means a great loss to all students of history, did not write "fighting mongrels," as reported on page 9 of your Saturday's issue, but "Europe is a continent of energetic mongrels."

There is here a distinction with a difference.

P. G. J.

Shanghai, June 24.

A Sore Foot:

Sole Adjustment Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wonder if any of your readers can recommend an expert on adjustment of soles of shoes for comfortable walking.

I have recently experienced considerable discomfort (and pain) on the ball of my foot where pressure is applied and am sure that expert adjustment of soles would afford immediate relief.

For any advice offered I shall be most grateful.

FOOT SORE.

Shanghai, June 24.

Further Control of Japanese Exports

Company May be Formed to Regulate Trading

Tokyo, June 24.

The Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry probably will recommend to the Cabinet the establishment of an Export Control Company which will be empowered to control all exports, the "Miyako Shimbun" reported on good authority today.

With such an organ, the paper declared, all established control bodies and associations will be made branches of the new company.

According to the paper, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry probably will recommend that export goods be manufactured only by designated factories. The factories, further, will not be allowed to manufacture goods for domestic consumption in the hopes that goods manufactured for export will be prevented from being diverted into the domestic market.—Domei.

S.V.C. Orders

Recruits Weapon Training Tests:—Reference Headquarters letter No. 186/63, dated June 12, 1940, the first Monday in July being a public holiday the tests will be held on the following Monday, July 8.

Unit Command:—Lieutenant T. W. Chandler, assumes command of Signals Company with effect from June 23, during the absence on leave of Captain W. Miles.

Transfers:—Lieutenant K. W. Greiner, "B" Company, is transferred to Reserve of Officers "B" with effect from June 17.

Headquarters Offices—Closing of:—All offices at Corps Headquarters will be closed on Monday July 1. Any matter of an urgent nature occurring during this period will be dealt with by the Officer on duty who may be communicated with by ringing up in the first instance telephone 12879.

American Government Stores:—It is notified for information that the American Stores will be closed every Thursday commencing June 27.

Strength—Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Headquarters:—Medical.—Capt. G. M. Krivorochko June 17. Corps Troops:—Chinese Company.—Pte. P. K. Town June 18, Pte. M. C. Feng June 18. Transport Company.—Cpl. S. Berg June 14. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. G. A. Roza June 17. Scottish Company.—Cpl. C. L. Martin June 20. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Privates H. V. Thorne June 20, O. C. Brown June 20, L. A. H. Borgeest June 20, B. A. St. Louis June 20. "B" Battalion:—Portuguese Company.—Pte. Eric M. Baptista June 18, Pte. Romulo Silva June 17.

Leave:—Signals Company.—Captain W. Miles from 23-6-40 to 12-7-40.

Great progress has been made in the six-year national opium suppression programme in Kweichow province during the past few years, it is learned by the "Sin Wan Pao." The complete eradication of opium traffic and poppy planting in this province is expected by July 15, the paper says.

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

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AFTERNOON TIME TABLE

8.00 a.m. News in French
12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.00 Music by German composers
7.00-7.15 News in German
7.15-7.20 Music by German composers
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert: *Divergent lines: the grace of Mozart and Schubert and Beethoven's assertion of independent art.* Beethoven: Sonata for piano op. 81. 7th Quatuor. Schubert: Trio No. 1 op. 99.
10.00 News in English and French
11.00 News in English
11.15 News in French
11.30-12 Light music

TO-NIGHT

7.00 Broadcast in German: The legend of stabbing in the back.
7.30 Broadcast in Russian.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. As the hours go by.
9.15 Broadcast in English. Half an hour of melody, with Miss Linda Terry, Mr. William Lowitt and guest-singer Mr. H. H. Thomas.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

STATION XCDN.

Wave 208m. Frequency 1440kc.

TELEPHONE 13768

DAILY PROGRAMME

11.45-12.30 Chinese Programme
12.15 News in Mandarin
12.30 News in Shanghai dialect
12.30-1.30 English Programme
12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.30 News in German
1.45-2.00 German Programme
2.00 Close down
3.00-4.30 English Programme
6.30-7.30 Chinese Programme
7.00 News in Mandarin
7.15 News in Shanghai dialect
7.30 News Bulletin in English
7.45-9.30 English Programme. (See Features of the Week.)
9.30-10.00 Commentary in English on the day's news
10.00-10.30 English Programme
10.30-11.15 Russian Programme
10.45 News in Russian
11.15-11.45 German Programme
11.30 News in German
11.45-12.00 English Programme
12.00 Close down

FEATURES OF THE WEEK

Tuesday, June 25. 8.15 "Musical Notes" by Peter Gracey. 8.30-9.30 Symphony Concert.
Wednesday, June 26. 9.00-9.30 Polynesian Music. 10.00 Guest Speaker.
Thursday, June 27. 8.00-8.30 Polish Programme; 8.30-9.00 Sea Shanties; 9.00 Brian Lewis "On this and that."
Friday, June 28. 8.30 Symphony Concert.
Saturday, June 29. 8.30-9.30 Dance Music.

Beyond the Gate of Death

Sermon Preached in Holy Trinity Cathedral By Dean Trivett at Evensong June 16

TEXT:—*"Well done, thou good and faithful servant: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life, which is in the paradise of God."* St. Matt. 25, 21. Rev. 2, 7.

THERE is a poem of the last war written by Margaret Widdemer and entitled "The Old Road to Paradise," which speaks with renewed force in these dark days, when hundreds of thousands of men and women are being called to undergo the perils of war in the service of their country; when again the armies of youth, with gallant purpose, are marching by a way of hardship and pain to the foot of a cross of sacrifice.

We need to remember that the death they suffer is not the end of living: it is but the door way into a larger life, a gateway on the road to Paradise.

"Out on the wet battlefields few the roadways wind,
One to grief, one to death, no road that's kind;
The old road to Paradise, plain it is to find!
St. Martin in his colonel's cloak, Joan in her mail,
David in his robe and sword—none there be that fail—
Down the road to Paradise they stand to greet and hail!
Ours is a dark Passiontide and a scarlet spring,
But high up in Heaven's gate all the saints sing,
Glad for the great companies returning to their King!"

Now, it is with the thought that the shadow of death is never very far away, and that few there are among us who will not be thinking of some dear one,—some young life perhaps, whose feet are set upon that hill of sacrifice, or who has already passed over it—that I am asking you on this and succeeding Sunday evenings to think with me of that which lies beyond the gate of death. For material I shall draw largely upon a book entitled "Beyond the Gate" by the Rev. L. P. Crawford, Vicar of Ramsgate. God grant that these studies may be used to lift up the hearts of some who have been to the gate with those they love and are now coming back in loneliness of heart to take up the threads of ordinary life. May He of His goodness enable us all to realize better the wonders of the Paradise of God, where so many of our loved ones are beyond the gate with Christ and there see Him face to face.

Whosoever Believeth

That great word of Jesus spoken to Martha regarding her brother comes ringing down the ages: "I am the resurrection and the life; whosoever believeth in me, though he be dead, yet shall he live; whoso liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Jesus brushes death aside as a mere incident in an unbroken career. Then why do we fear death? By all our reckonings assume it to be the end of everything? I like the rebuke that the poet, Browning, administered to his friend, Professor Sharp. "Death, damn it!" said the poet. "It is this harping on death I despise so much—this idle and often cowardly, as well as ignorant, harping! Why should we not change like everything else? Why, my friend, you know as well as I that death is life, just as our daily, our momentarily dying body is none the less alive and ever recruiting new forces of existence. Without death, which is our crape-like, churchyardy word for change, for growth, there could be no prolongation of that which we call life. Pshaw! it is foolish to argue upon such a thing even. For myself I deny death as the end of everything. Never say of me that I am dead."

Paradise of God

A noted traveller tells us that he once received a royal invitation to visit an Eastern palace. The guide led him along a descending mountain path, which became more weird and repelling as he reached the river where the path turned off into an absolutely dark tunnel, through which he had closely and slowly to follow his guide; but this brought them out into the open courtyard of a gorgeous Eastern palace, where a joyous festival awaited him. It is a parable of death, the gateway to Paradise. At the close of our earthly life we find ourselves on such a path,—health and strength and power declining, and the earthly outlook such as repels and chills the soul. But Jesus Christ has been there before us, and He has made a path of life right through the valley of the shadow of death, which brings us into the joys of Paradise and the presence of the King. Notwithstanding our failures, our infirmities, our sorrows and our sins, yet if we believe in Christ Jesus as our Saviour and follow Him as our guide, we shall be led in safety through the gate of death into the Paradise of God.

It is a suggestive figure,—death, the gate of life—and as such I would ask you to think of it this evening,—the gate of death, through which we pass into the world beyond the grave. Many names have been given to that world. It has been called "the unseen world," "the intermediate state," "the spirit world," and so on, but the name we shall give it is to my mind the best of all; we shall call it "the Paradise of God," a name which the Bible gives us and which best brings out the aspect of death as a friend, which is the true interpretation, rather than a foe, as it is so often considered.

Dying, we must remember, is a very different thing from death. Even when we have perhaps no fear of death, we naturally shrink from dying, and count those happy of whom it can be said, as Newman said of one of his sisters, "One moment here, the next she trod the viewless mansion of her God." Or, as Tennyson said of Hallam, "God's finger touched him and he slept." Some go that way, as an airman plunging down in a moment of time; many are kept knocking at the gate, and have to knock again and yet again.

An Event in Life

Death, the gate of Paradise,—something which stands just for the moment between us and the place we would be. Once grasp that thought and death is seen to be not so much a close as a beginning, not so much the end of life as an event in life, not so much a break as a change. But here a word of warning is necessary. We are obviously thinking and speaking of those who have tried, however imperfectly, to live the Christian life and who have therefore departed this life in His faith and fear. What happens to those who have left God out of their thinking and have turned their backs upon Christ? I really do not know; we leave them to the justice and mercy of God, "Who is greater than our hearts and knoweth all things."

What is Beyond?

That world, the Paradise of God, must for many reasons be of intense interest to us all. In the first place, most of us have loved and honoured ones already there, and we too are getting nearer that world every day. It may not be long for some of us before we have to break up our earthly tabernacle and pass through the gate. And then, as I remarked in my introduction, we are thinking much in these days of that great army of young people, and older ones as well, who in these dark days of war are marching up the hill of sacrifice to lay down their lives. It is natural that we should remember them, think about them, and wonder where they are and how they fare; and with them our loved ones who have passed on,—parents, children, brothers, sisters, husbands and wives. Shall we see them again? Shall we know them and enjoy the old fellowship? How fare they in that state they have entered upon, and what can we know about it? I would warn you that we know very little with assurance. We see here through a glass darkly. Still, though it be darkly, we do see, for revelation here and there lifts a corner of the veil and gives us a glimpse of what lies behind.

We are told little, yet that little is as much as we can hope with our present limitations to understand of a world where time and space do not exist. This at least we know, and the words of our Lord Himself confirm it. Beyond the gate of death lies the Paradise of God. That Bible name comes from the old Persian "Pairidaize," which meant, we are told, a pleasuance, that is, "a part of a garden or pleasure ground attached to a mansion, which is shut in and secluded from the more open parts by trees, shrubs and close hedges." From the Persian it was taken over by the Greek translators of the Septuagint to denote a garden, and is used in the Greek text of the Old Testament for the garden of Eden in Gen. 2 and 3. And also for any specially lovely spot, as, for instance, the well watered plain of Jordan, which in Gen. 13, 10 is compared to "the garden of the Lord."

They are in Peace

As the centuries passed teaching on the next world grew more clear and definite. The word "Paradise" come to be used to denote the waiting place of good souls. We may be safe in assuming that the teaching prevelant in our Lord's day was that of the Apochrapha, teaching well represented by that passage from the Book of Wisdom, we so often read as our lesson on Armistice Day. "The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God, and there shall no torment touch them. In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die; and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction; but they are in peace."

These words help us to understand what our Lord mean when He said to the penitent thief dying on his cross beside Him,—"Today thou shalt be with me in Paradise." And what St. Paul is seeking to convey when in describing a rare and wonderful experience, he tells us,—"He was caught up into Paradise." And the rich significance of the promise of the Lord to the Church in Ephesus as revealed to St. John the Divine,—"To him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the tree of life which is in Paradise of God."

Life is a forecourt. Death a gate, and the beyond of both a garden, paradise. This surely is the way to look at life and death.

"O Paradise! Paradise! Who would not crave for rest,
Who would not seek that happy land, where they that love are blest,
Where loyal hearts and true, stand ever in the light,
All rapture thru and thru in God's most holy sight."
"O sweet and blessed country, the home of God's elect
O sweet and blessed country that eager hearts expect
Jesus, in mercy bring us to that dear land of rest
Who art with God the Father and Spirit, ever Blest."

We can learn a lesson from one of our great English painters, G. F. Watts. At least six of his pictures have some phase of death as the theme, and there is something glorious in each one. His wife, in the biography she has written, remarks, that he was wont to describe death as "going sunwise." She goes on to tell of a conversation they had together shortly before his last illness. Speaking of one of his pictures, he said, "I am glad I painted death with that white robe, it makes it an angel, and I often catch a glint of that white garment behind my shoulder, and it seems to say I am not far off."

We should do well to speak and think of death more often in this way. We do ourselves, and others a great disservice when we represent our hopes for our loved ones by broken columns and bitter regrets. Death has done for our loved ones what we often longed to do, it has brought them peace. It has soothed all pains, and taken away all sorrows. As we say in the Burial Office,—"They shall hunger no more neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and lead them beside living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.

Good Advice

Let us try by our words and actions to emphasize the beautiful side of death. I pass on some good advice given by a writer of old time to his household. Said Sir Thomas More. "Tell thy children of the heavenly hosts awaiting to carry off good men's souls in fire bright chariots with horses of the sun, to a land where they shall never more be surbated or weary, but walk on cool springy turf and among myrtle trees, and eat fruits that shall heal while they delight them, and drink the coolest of cool water, fresh from the river of life, and have space to stretch themselves and bathe and leap and run, and which every way they look, meet Christ's eye smiling on them."

In succeeding studies we shall go on to think of other phases of the life of that other world. God willing this day fortnight I shall speak of the companionship and welcome that awaits us beyond the gate of death. And then of the progress that we believe that we shall make there—the very word life, as used by our Lord, suggests, we are told, progress and development. And then of the ministries we may perform, and the hope of deeper knowledge and growing communion to which we may look forward the joy which awaits us there. This evening I shall close with the thought of the beauty of that garden which lies beyond the gate, and how better can one express it then in the words of one of Whittier's poems:—

"When on my day of life the night is falling
And in the winds from unsunned spaces blown
I hear far voices out of darkness calling
My feet to paths unknown
Suffice it if—my good and ill unreckoned
And both forgiven thru thy abounding grace
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place
So humble door among Thy many mansions
Some sheltering shade where sin and striving cease
And flows forever thru Heavens green expansions
The river of Thy peace
There, from the music round about me stealing
Fain would I learn the new and holy song
And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing
The life for which I long."

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 25, 1870

From Hongkong:—We are glad to learn that the P. & O. have reduced their first-class fare home from £120 to £108, and the second-class from £70 to £55. A suggestion is added that some improvement in second-class accommodation is needed, to enable the P. & O. to compete with the first-class in private steamers. Mr. Hart arrived in Hongkong from Foochow on the 22nd instant. An endeavour is being made to raise funds for a new chancel for the Cathedral. The "China Mail" says: Weather prophets predict a violent storm on the ensuing change of the moon, which takes place on the 29th. The prevailing weather certainly seems to give some colour to their forebodings, being what is technically termed "typhoon breeding." Whether it comes or not, no harm can transpire from being in readiness, getting typhoon bars handy, and seeing that bolts and locks are secure. The gusts from the southwest have been very heavy for the last few days, and several capsizes are reported in the bay; two this morning though happily without loss of life or serious injury.

U.S. Will Aid South America

Montevideo, June 24.

The United States is prepared to give immediate aid to any American country requesting it to cope with "extra-continental activities" threatening American political and economic liberties, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, American Ambassador to Montevideo, said in a speech here yesterday.

Meanwhile, Sr. Ricardo Techera, a Deputy in the Uruguayan Government, announced he would propose the suspension of diplomatic relations between Uruguay and Germany.—United Press.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AND FOR SALE

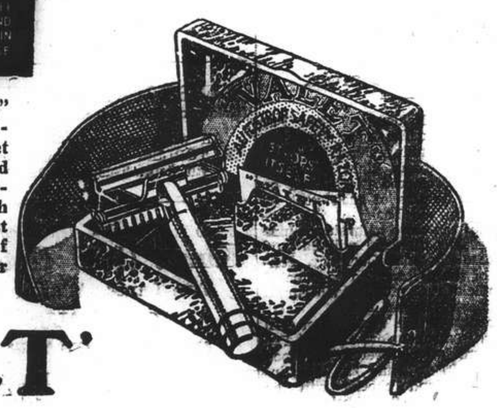
We purchase all kinds of blackwood highclass furniture, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, household effects, damaged metals and godown stock at a fair price. We also sell the above-mentioned goods at the lowest prices. (Only a little profit is added on the cost of what we purchased.) Apply to the Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334.

ST. RAPHAEL-QUINQUINA, sap and blood of the finest wines of France, nourished by the Mediterranean sun, is above all an excellent liqueur wine and an aperitif of incomparable flavour, with tonic, revitalizing and strengthening properties, which can be drunk by all, in all seasons and in all climates.

Agents: EGAL & CIE.

The New '99' WITH MOULDED CASE

Here is your old friend the "99" Set brought up-to-date. It consists of a new and improved Valet self-stropping razor, strop and three blades in a hygienic moulded case. The New "99", which provides the simplest, quickest and most economical method of shaving, is better value than ever before.



'VALET'

SAVE MONEY

Nobody's sweetheart because she's not sweet

"SHE NEEDS A LONG-LASTING DEODORANT one that neither bath nor exercise can render ineffective . . ."

YOU may think you do not perspire enough to matter, but every girl does. Even slight moisture may ruin a lovely dress,—will certainly destroy your charm.

Thousands of women rely on Liquid Odorono to safeguard their feminine appeal. Used and recommended by doctors, Odorono simply diverts underarm perspiration to other parts of the body where it may evaporate more freely. Easy to use, it scientifically controls perspiration moisture and odour.

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SEE HOW Shanghai's Major Industries MARCH WITH TIME

The attention of the Shanghai public is directed to the current displays in our main Nanking Road show window, where the materials and products of the city's biggest industries are successively on exhibit.

MEN, MILLS AND POWER MAKE THE PROGRESS OF TOMORROW

CERAMICS

SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

ALUMINUM · BAKELITE

Woman's Page

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, June 3.

Among the countless tales of heroism during the evacuation of the B.E.F. from Dunkirk, our hospital nurses hold an honourable place. On those dreadful beaches with the aeroplanes roaring overhead they went about their work among the wounded as steadily as if they were in a London hospital. When the bombs fell they lay down beside the wounded whom they were attending and frequently went on with their bandaging and morphia from this position.

Once indeed their bravery was very prettily rewarded. Five nurses were dragged on board one transport soaked through and through and shivering. They were at once packed off to bed in warm blankets. And when they reached England in the morning the crew had washed and dried and pressed their uniforms and the girls could go ashore looking quite smart.

This afternoon as I write comes news of the German bombing of the two hospital ships Paris and Worthing, the Paris being sunk and the Germans then coming down low to machine gun the nurses in the boats. No lives, it seems, were lost but one nurse was badly wounded in the arm. There could be no possible mistake about the nature of the ships. But then the evidence is now overwhelming that the Red Cross is a direct invitation to the Germans. The only way to safeguard a hospital ship would be to label it all over, "Achtung! This is a Q ship with a new type of anti-aircraft gun."

* * *

Regeneration by Shock

Looking back on things since the German onslaught on Holland and Belgium began, one can see a distinctly silver lining to the cloud.

Not only have we been shaken out of our complacency, but a lot of fatuous thinking has been knocked out of us. All the high-falutin talk, which used to fill volumes of "The Times," about what we must give the dear Germans after the war in order to compensate them for the miseries we have allowed Hitler to impose on them, has been submerged by a good healthy lust to exterminate as many of the brutes as possible. Even Mr. H. G. Wells wrote a letter to "The Times" last week much in this sense, of only four lines and not in the least intellectual.

But the process of metal purging will go further than that. Since the last war we have been worshipping—or told to worship—many strange gods. Cubist architecture. surrealism, verse that has neither rhyme, rhythm or meaning, sun-bathing, the League of Nations, pink intellectualism, milk bars and community singing—all these in their various ways are indications of an abnormal state of society, which the present conflict with the sternest realities should "bray between heaven and earth like a fungus." And though by the time the war is over we may all be dressing ourselves in rabbit skins and living in ruins which we are too poor to rebuild, we shall at least not try to kid ourselves that rabbit fur and roofless houses are specially conducive to the production of vitamins.

* * *

Brave House of Orange

Princess Juliana's younger baby was christened in Buckingham Palace last week under the confident name of Irene, and Queen Elizabeth was godmother. I believe that another baby is due about August. This seems the occasion for repeating to Princess Juliana Macbeth's stirring exhortation to Lady Macbeth about the nature of the children she should have.

And it might very well come true. There is nothing weakling about the House of Orange. If all reports are true it was only strong pressure by Queen Wilhelmina which induced the wretched Leopold to fight at all. And Princess Juliana is thoroughly her mother's daughter. An absurd rumour was current a day or two ago that Queen Wilhelmina was going to remove her Court to the East Indies. One can easily visualize it as German propaganda for use in Holland. It is, of course, quite untrue. At the moment Stratton House in Mayfair is being converted into offices to be the headquarters of the Netherlands Government.

Queen Wilhelmina is still at Buckingham Palace but is said to be looking for a house in the country near London.

* * *

Kindness to Aliens

The rounding up of aliens has thrown many households into confusion. Some friends of ours who had an Austrian husband and wife whose praises they continually chanted now find themselves having to do all their own work. Some people have, probably only temporarily, been allowed to keep their alien servants. But this is a so-called reserved area.

By all accounts the interned aliens are having a very good time in the Isle of Man. There is no barbed wire, no concentration camp, no food rationing. There is a curfew, but very little restriction in any other form. In fact, it is rather the landladies and hotel owners unceremoniously bundled out of their homes to make way for the internees for whom one is sorry.

Yet how hard some people are to please. The story is told of one German girl in floods of tears at her departure. She didn't mind being interned, "but I don't want to be made to play golf," she sobbed. So she had interpreted a newspaper statement that there would be golf and lawn tennis for the aliens.

* * *

Too Fond Parents

Meanwhile the evacuation of children from towns likely to be bombed is going on very patchworkily. Some 48,000 children went from east coast towns yesterday, but in London there are still over 400,000 children whose parents have not even registered them for evacuation and seem very reluctant to do so. It is particularly the younger children whom parents will not let go. About the elder ones they are less backward. But Benjamin and Abishag must stay with pa and ma.

I have no authority, by the way, for suggesting that Abishag was a youngest daughter, but somehow I feel she must have been.

* * *

Things Theatrical

The theatres are, as usual, having a thin time in these anxious days. Several West End plays have come off in the past fortnight. Of some it was rather surprising that they were ever put on at all. Still for a time they managed to collect audiences. But good stuff manages to hold its own. John Gielgud's "King Lear" did well enough at the Old Vic, and now he has put on "The Tempest." The first gave the critics their usual chance to say that nobody can play Lear, and the second enabled them to say that nobody ought to play a stuffy creature like Prospero. One writer compares him to a seaside phrenologist giving a farewell performance on the front before going into winter quarters at Brixton.

It may also be mentioned that "Me and My Girl" now comes second only to "Chu Chin Chow" for a record run. Over 2,000,000 people have seen it. There have been three or four different Sallies, but Lupino Lane has been in every performance.

The most courageous theatrical venture one can well imagine is Cochran's revival of "Ghosts," with Mme Paxinou, the leading Greek actress, as the heroine. Years ago Ibsen was considered improper. My own recollection of him is that he was drearier even than Thomas Hardy (whose centenary, by the way, the devout were celebrating yesterday). "Let us now endeavour to create an atmosphere as depressing as possible," Pelissier would say in the "Follies" burlesque of Ibsen. Yet there are people who enjoy that sort of thing.

Mme Paxinou, playing the "Electra" in London some months ago, in her own language, was lauded to the skies by those who pretended to understand what she was saying. But her English hardly seems flexible enough yet for "Ghosts."

Or did she perhaps feel like Pelissier?

Did the cables report the death at 81, in her Worcestershire home, of Mme de Navarro, better known even now as Mary Anderson? It is essentially one of those names which conjure up all the goldenness of the past. She was the daughter of an Englishman though born in California and for a few years during the 80's she took London by storm both in Shakespeare and other plays of the grand style. Her greatest performance was in "The Winter's Tale" in which she played both Hermione and Perdita. Then at the age of 30 she married an old friend, Antonio de Navarro, a Papal Chamberlain, and settled down with him in the country, saying farewell to the stage.

No lovelier woman ever appeared on the stage. Her beauty, of the Greek type, was flawless, but saved from statuesque frigidity by the sweetness of her nature and disposition. There must be still, in dusty seaside lodgings, cheap engravings of her as Psyche.

* * *

Some Horrible Foods

The latest comestible offered to us in the cause of nutrition-cum-economy is a compost of all the remains of vegetables usually thrown away. You boil them up together, wash them well and press them into pudding basins. Next day, and for days afterwards, you cut from the block what you want, heat it up and persuade your family to heat—I mean eat—it up.

But worse things are threatened. The scientists are producing food in concentrated tablet form warranted to contain all the nourishment derived from a six-course dinner. From reports I have read the tablets appear to be composed chiefly of cowheel, bullock's heart, the skins of the wild onion, the offals of the soya bean, and the linings of the stomach of the female herring.

But really one might be in Germany.

Bad grass-stains on white flannel will yield to a mixture of yolk of egg and glycerine. Leave on the mark for at least an hour, then wash off. The stain will come out quite easily with this treatment.

Josepho.

"Well Begun Is Half Done"

The picture shows ladies and gentlemen at the speakers' table at Y.W.C.A. headquarters, 999 Bubbling Well Road, on June 14 during the opening meeting of the campaign for funds to buy a building site: (left to right) Mrs. T. T. Lew, Miss E. M. Hinder, Mrs. G. F. Andrew, Mrs. W. W. Yen, Mrs. T. T. Wong, Mr. L. J. Wen, Mr. Ling Kong-ho (presiding).

Y.W.C.A. Building Programme

Confident Drive for Funds; Officers, Non-Coms and Other Ranks

With commendable courage and foresight, the Shanghai Y.W.C.A. is embarking upon a campaign to raise funds to buy a headquarters site. Three times in the last few years plans have been made to do this, but events beyond their control have caused these plans to be abandoned. Now, however, the Board of Directors refuses to be discouraged again and with the help of other interested women and a large group of Chinese business men, bankers and educationalists, they are going to use their best efforts during the summer to reach the goal of at least $300,000. When this first objective is accomplished it is hoped with the help of other gifts to raise enough to build a properly equipped International Women's Building, the need of which has been felt in Shanghai for a very long time.

The campaign started last Friday with an enthusiastic meeting of honorary chairmen and team captains with Mr. Ling Kong-ho presiding. Tribute must be paid to Mr. K. N. Loh, Mr. K. J. Shu and Mr. Z. G. Sung who were the three men first appealed to by the ladies of the Board, under the leadership of Mrs. Fisher Yu, Mrs. H. T. Soong and Miss Lucy Chow. Their enthusiasm with the encouragement of Messrs. Ling Kong-ho, Yu Ya Ching, L. T. Wen, L. T. Yuan and C. M. Shu carried them through many meetings of planning until a large organization of over 300 workers was built up. Two interesting reasons for accepting this responsibility have been given by a number of the men approached. One is that for many years they have been giving and giving for relief of all kinds and while that is still necessary it is refreshing to be asked to help an organization with a constructive, educational and character building programme. The other reason is that much is being done for boys and men in this city but they feel that the girls and women have been badly neglected.

The campaign is organized along the lines of an army with those giving $100 or less as ordinary soldiers and the ranks getting higher as the gifts increase until the donors of $10,000 reach the highest rank. Report days will be held every two weeks during the summer and it is hoped that by September the goal will be more than reached.

A Boon to Housewives

A new labour saving washing soap powder has made its appearance on the Shanghai market. It is called "Radion" and from experiments made has proved itself amazingly effective. Clothes or household linen placed in cold water with a sprinkling of this new powder will eradicate all dirt and stains almost without touching by hand. In these times when cleaning and washing costs have risen the housewife will find enormous saving in the use of "Radion" and in addition will have the satisfaction of knowing that her linen is wholesomely sanitary and snow white in appearance. Colours also are more brilliant when washed with Radion.

War-Time Clothes

A Summer Collection

London, June 4

New summer models show the first definite adaptation of clothes to changed conditions. These do not, as in the last war, affect the uniform. Perhaps the only uniform feature is the big pocket. Nor do they abolish the dance dress, though this is very youthful and suited to those who will be partners to men on leave. Cotton is much used, presumably owing to the demand for wool. The evening dress has many solutions which are fitted for varying conditions.

The great need is for frocks that can be worn on as many occasions as possible, and thus the bolero or jacket goes with most of them so that they can be afternoon or evening at will. Sometimes the boleros are very short indeed, and they are richly embroidered with sequins, these being used in raised patterns of flowers. With dance frocks there are organza jackets, nipped in tightly at the waist-line and finished with a narrow fluted basque. They are varied by the most elaborate tucking and gathering. On dinner frocks of lace, faille, marocain, or silk jersey there is also a great deal of embroidery in outstanding designs, some of them Egyptian. Thus wide bands of gold and deep turquoise embroidery run round the neckline. Down the bodice is a panel of similar embroidery, while on the skirt it may be continued.

Cotton Much Seen

Cotton stuffs are used both for accessories and for the main garment. There are numbers of white piqué jackets, and many white piqué suits are being made for the sea and the country. Linen is used for suits and redingotes. In spite of the greater resistance to crush of the newer materials these need a good deal of attention. For smart afternoon frocks printed ninon is worn over smart gay taffetas petticoats, which give forth a pleasing rustle. All the jackets at this collection are nipped in at the waist-line. They are shorter this season, and the necks, unlike those of last season, are very low. Thus bright linings show on collar and revers, and elaborate blouses add to the dressed appearance of the open front. Some of the effects thus produced are particularly new and gay. Tailor-mades are often of patterned marocain, or of surah or satin. These silk suits are admirable for hot weather in the town, being very comfortable, very smart, and with the many kinds of blouses capable of infinite variety.

The finishing touch in this collection is the fabric hat. This is stiffened with machine stitching, and the fabric varies according to the dress. For sailors piqué is used, and there are many white versions. They are trimmed with bright-coloured, grosgrain ribbon. With afternoon frocks goffered organdie hats are worn in all sorts of becoming and amusing shapes, including sailor's and broad-brimmed hats. A gathered black organdie hat with a wide brim is lined with white. Faille is also used for hats, sometimes in two tones. The making of the hat in stuff, often to go with the stuff of a dress or suit, gives it an individual look.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

An International Garden Party

Mrs. H. J. Van Hengal (chairman of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations) entertained members of ten of these organizations on June 19 at her residence, 98 Edinburgh Road: (left to right) Mrs. G. S. Weigall, Mrs. C. Ivery, Mrs. H. J. Van Hengel, Mrs. C. L. Mathew, Mrs. C. W. Smith, Mrs. Alec Davidson.

What Will the War Do to Women?

The Great War altered British women out of all recognition. In four years they turned from shy, retiring housewives, imbued with a tradition of domesticity, into cool, capable young women with a definite place in commerce and an enormous influence on the manners and customs of our daily lives.

Women control the bulk of the nation's retail buying, and the very definite ideas of the woman customer regarding what she wants does far more than dictate the contents of the big shops and stores.

It guides about 80 per cent of the nation's output of newspapers and periodicals, because these cannot exist without the advertisements of firms catering for women. To a far greater extent than most people realize, the life and thought of the country are already under feminine domination.

What, then, will be the effect of the present war, should it be prolonged for several years and involve the death of a great number of present and potential husbands? Will Britain become a matriarchy? Will women take complete command? Will they tell us they are sick of a man-made world that does nothing but drift into a succession of ghastly wars, and proceed to show us how the country ought to be run? Will the shortage of men result in two or three women sharing a husband between them?

Those who expect sensational and dramatic changes such as these are doomed to disappointment. A matriarchy could only succeed if all the powerful nations of the world were run by women, and in most other countries the women are either generations away from such a development, perfectly satisfied with their present status, or unlikely to find themselves in a sufficiently powerful majority as a result of the war. Changes there will be, but they are more likely to be an acceleration of normal and commonsense progress.

Consolidation in Business

To begin with, the war will almost certainly witness the consolidation of woman's place in the business world. We talk a great deal about careers for women, but anyone familiar with commerce and the professions is perfectly well aware that only the rare and exceptional woman has any chance of attaining a position equal to that gained by the average man. We are content to employ women so long as they provide cheap labour for the performance of dull, routine tasks, but directly they try to take on responsible posts they find themselves opposed by a nerve-shattering wall of masculine prejudice. By the time the war is over our women will have established the principle that the holding of a job and the salary that goes with it are decided by ability and not by sex.

Duty of Motherhood

That does not mean that women will forget that nature has imposed upon them the duty of motherhood. Aldous Huxley visualized a brave new world in which babies were produced synthetically, but even though science might make this a practical possibility within a comparatively short while, human nature does not change so quickly. Except for a few mechanical gadgets, the differences between people of today and those of the Greek and Roman Empires of two or three thousand years ago are negligible. Therefore, it is safe to predict that even when another thousand years have passed woman's first and deepest instinct will be motherhood.

What we shall see is a vast improvement in the care of the children who are born and of the mothers who bear them. The last war gave a tremendous impetus to infant welfare, and great reforms were instituted. But motherhood is still one of the dangerous occupations, and the bulk of the infant mortality rate occurs during the first few weeks of a baby's life. In other words, a child is pretty safe as soon as its mother can look after it. There is the gravest risk as long as the mother and child are in the care of others. Women will no longer tolerate that state of affairs. To abolish it they will take supreme command of the nation's infant welfare and motherhood services, and, to ensure the rebuilding of a healthy nation, motherhood will be financially subsidized to a far greater extent than now seems possible.

Thus, no matter whether a woman goes into business, or marries and brings up a family, the march of events will give her far greater power than she now possesses. She will feel herself to be a vital and important factor in the nation's economic system, and that will give her the poise, confidence, and assurance she now lacks. Today it is only the exceptional woman who is able to dominate circumstances. Most women still feel that their sex is a disadvantage and that they can only lead an assured and comfortable life by winning the goodwill of some man. Tomorrow, that feeling will vanish, and every woman will start life with the certainty that as much as any man, she can control her own destiny.

That must lead to the woman of tomorrow being an even finer character than the woman of today. Present-day girls are magnificent in their health and alert brains, but they will be easily outshone by those who reach maturity in twenty years' time. No one for moment thinks that they will abuse their new powers.

Will Women Propose?

But it is highly probable that, with her newlywon confidence, woman will not be content to retain a passive attitude towards love and to wait patiently until some man condescends to ask her to marry him. A shortage of men coupled with a high standard of feminine character will mean that women will boldly seek out their mates and take the initiative in wooing. The leap year joke of today of the woman who proposes will become the commonplace of tomorrow.

Do these feminine triumphs mean that sex antagonism will be intensified? One thinks not. The reason it exists today is that women resent the prejudice and injustice of a man-made world. Even though the average woman may not think twice about the subject of women's rights, she is subconsciously influenced by feelings that are only openly expressed by the intelligent minority. Under peace conditions it might have taken a hundred years to bring about the reforms women want. In a world war they may all be accomplished in five years, and, with the disappearance of feminine resentment, sex antagonism will soon become a dim memory.

How to Buy a Dog

Unfortunately, too many dogs are bought on the impulse of the moment. The puppy was so apealing. It was such a bargain. What a careless way to buy a pet who is going to be a member of your household for 10 or 12 years!

Thinking of buying a dog? Then ask yourself the following questions. If you can answer "yes" to them—and mean it—then get your dog.

1. Do you really *want* a dog?
2. Are you prepared for expense of up-keep: sufficient and proper food, adequate housing, medical attention if needed?
3. Can you give the time or provide the means necessary to train and educate the dog?
4. Are you willing to give a fair return in kindly understanding for the dog's devotion?

Before buying, read one or two good books about the breed you select, studying the breed's characteristics, its good points and its failings. No dog is perfect.

A retiring, nervous type of individual may find a rollicking, boss-of-the house terrier a bit more than can be lived with in comfort. A gentle, quiet spaniel, beagle or one of the toy dogs would be the better choice. But the family that wants antics and action will get these from the terriers.

If you want a dog as a body-guard or policeman for your property, then the big dog—Dane, shepherd, etc.—should be your choice. He'll make a formidable opponent if properly trained. But for most purposes, you can safely choose any one of the 107 thoroughbred breeds.

Now consider the dog market. There are two commercial outlets for dogs—the kennel and the pet shop. Generally speaking, it is best to get your dog from a reputable kennel. Most of these are kept scrupulously clean, are regularly serviced by competent veterinarians and sell only pedigreed dogs bred to conform to a standard.

Ladies are Good

When selecting your dog, do not despise the female. Experienced dog handlers will tell you that she will make a better companion, be more gentle, more obedient and less inclined to roam from home.

It is best not to buy a puppy less than eight weeks old. Even at that age the pup is still very much a baby, subject to the hazards of illness, just as is the human baby. At the age of three months a dog is usually ready to leave the kennel.

Be sure to get all necessary papers with your dog: a three-generation pedigree, the dog's registration proof, and the transfer of ownership signed by the kennel owner.

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For over half a century, **Allenburys Foods** have been building up strong, healthy babies. Approved by doctors and child specialists, Allenburys contains all the elements your child's growing needs—carefully blended and graded along scientific lines.

Ask for **Allenburys Foods** and give your child the benefit of their valuable nourishment. You will find them economical, too, because they are a *complete* diet—need no additions.

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Why FLIT kills where others fail

Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.

H 16

THE SPORTS PAGE

Cincinnati Again on Top

Regain National League Leadership for Sixth Time; Cleveland Heads American Teams

New York, June 23.

THE Cincinnati Reds jumped back into the leadership of the National League race for the sixth time this year when they scored sweet double-header victories over the New York Giants today. The Reds took the first game, 7 to 4 and then trimmed the Giants, 2 to 0, in the nightcap to end up a perfect day.

The first game started out as a pitchers' classic with "King Carl Hubbell and "bucky" Walters opposing each other. Walters, however, gave way to Milburn Shoffner in the seventh inning when the Giants shoved two runs across to take a four to two lead.

Hubbell lasted until the nineth inning when the Reds ganged up on the veteran and pounded five runs across to take the game by an easy margin.

Gene Thompson held the Giants to three hits and no runs in the second game while his mates were pounding out eight hits for two victories.

The Brooklyn Dodgers lost their first game to the Pittsburgh Pirates, 8 to 5, to drop back into second place in the senior loop. In a wild-hitting game which lasted thirteen innings, the Dodgers and Pirates ended up in a tie, 4 to 4. The game was called because of darkness.

The Pirates were lucky to gain a tie in the second game after big Adolph Camilli, Dodger first baseman, had poled out a home run in eighth inning to send his club ahead, 4-3. Virgil "Spud" Davis, Pirate catcher, however, came back with a four-bagger to send the game into a deadlock. Neither team was able to get the winning punch in the final four extra innings.

The Dodgers outhit the Pirates, 13 blows to 10, but were unable take advantage either of these or of five Pirate errors.

Cleveland Splits Double-Header

In the American League race the second place Detroit Tigers moved up half a game on the first place Cleveland Indians by trouncing the New York Yankees, 9 to 2, while the Indians were splitting a double-header with the third place Boston Red Sox.

The once great Lefty Grove lost the first game to the Indians, 4 to 1, as Al Smith hurled a six-hit against Joe Cronin's outfit. The Indians collected ten hits, bunching blows in the eighth inning for two runs after the Sox had taken a 1 to 0 lead in the second inning.

Herbie Hash, Red Sox hurler, needed only a slight bit of help in the nightcap to win his game when he whitewashed the Indians by keeping the eight Cleveland hits well scattered Jimmy Tabor supplied punch by clubbing out a four bagger, enough to put the game on ice.

The Detroit Tigers had an easy time of their game, beating the Yankees, 9 to 2, behind the four-hit pitching of Louis Newsom. Rudy York, the utility pitcher-infielder, slammed out a home run, the feature hit of a fifteen-hit attack by the Tigers.

Senators Show Power

In the only other American League set-to, the Washington Senators and the St. Louis Browns split a double-header. The Senators showed power at the plate, clubbing out nineteen hits for twelve runs while Emil Leonard was holding the Browns to nine hits and five runs. St. Louis, however, came back in the second game and trimmed the Senators, 3 to 2, in a seven inning game called on account of darkness.

Joe Bowman, St. Louis Cardinal pitcher who bean-balled his former team mate, Joe "Ducky" Medwick, during a game with the Brooklyn Dodgers last week, found himself in hot water against the Boston Bees but was spiked by Sebastian Sisti, Bee infielder. Bowman was carried from the field and four stitches were required to close the two and a half inch long gash.

Despite home runs by Ernie Koy and Joe Mize in the opener, the Cardinals lost, 7 to 5, as the Bees pounded four Cardinal pitchers for twelve hits. In the Night cap, the Bees trimmed the Cardinals, 10 to 5. Terry Moore, St. Louis outfielder, and Ed Miller, Bee Infielder, matched their war clubs and each came through with a home run. The game was called in the eighth inning because of the Sunday curfew law.

The Chicago Cubs held firmly to their niche in fourth place by trimming the Philadelphia Phillies, 3 to 2, and 7 to 2 in a feature double header at Philadelphia. The Opener was a tight battle between Jake Mooty, Cub Hurler, and Hugh Mulcahy of the Phillies. Mooty, however, yielded only six hits while the Cubs pounded Mulcahy for nine.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	6	2*
Boston	7	12	1
Batteries: Bowman, Duyle, Russell, Lanier and Padgett; Salve and Berres, Masi.			
St. Louis	5	8	0†
Boston	10	12	1
Batteries: Shoun, Hutchinson, Lanier and Delancey, Padgett; Sullivan and Masi.			
Chicago	3	9	0*
Philadelphia	2	6	1
Batteries: Mooty and Todd; Mulcahy and Atwood.			
Chicago	7	12	0
Philadelphia	2	10	1
Batteries: Raffensberger and Todd; Beck Si Johnson and Warren.			
Pittsburgh	8	16	2*
Brooklyn	5	9	3
Batteries: MacFayden, Brown and Lopez; Wyatt, Pressnell, Kimball and Phelps.			
Pittsburgh	4	10	5‡
Brooklyn	4	13	0
Batteries: Heintzelman, Brown and V. Davis; C. Davis and Mancuso, Phelps.			
Cincinnati	7	13	2*
New York	4	9	0
Batteries: Walters, Shoffner, Beggs and Lombardi; Hubbell, Brown and Danning.			
Cincinnati	2	8	0
New York	0	3	0
Batteries: Thompson and Hershberger; Dean, Vandenberg and O'Dea.			

*—Openers.
‡—Called in 13th due to darkness.
†—Called in eighth due to Sunday law.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	2	4	0
Detroit	9	15	1
Batteries: Breuer and Sundra; Newsom and Sullivan.			
Boston	1	6	0*
Cleveland	4	10	1
Batteries: Grove and Desautels; Smith and Hemsley.			
Boston	2	8	2
Cleveland	0	8	0
Batteries: Hash and Glenn; Dobson, Maymick and Hemsley.			
Washington	12	19	1*
St. Louis	5	9	0
Batteries: Leonard and Ferrell; Lawson, Coffman, Mills and Suscegrave.			
Washington	2	7	0‡
St. Louis	3	6	0
Batteries: Chase and Early; Harris and Swift.			

‡—Called in seventh due to darkness.
*—Opener.
Philadelphia and Chicago game rained out.

Standings

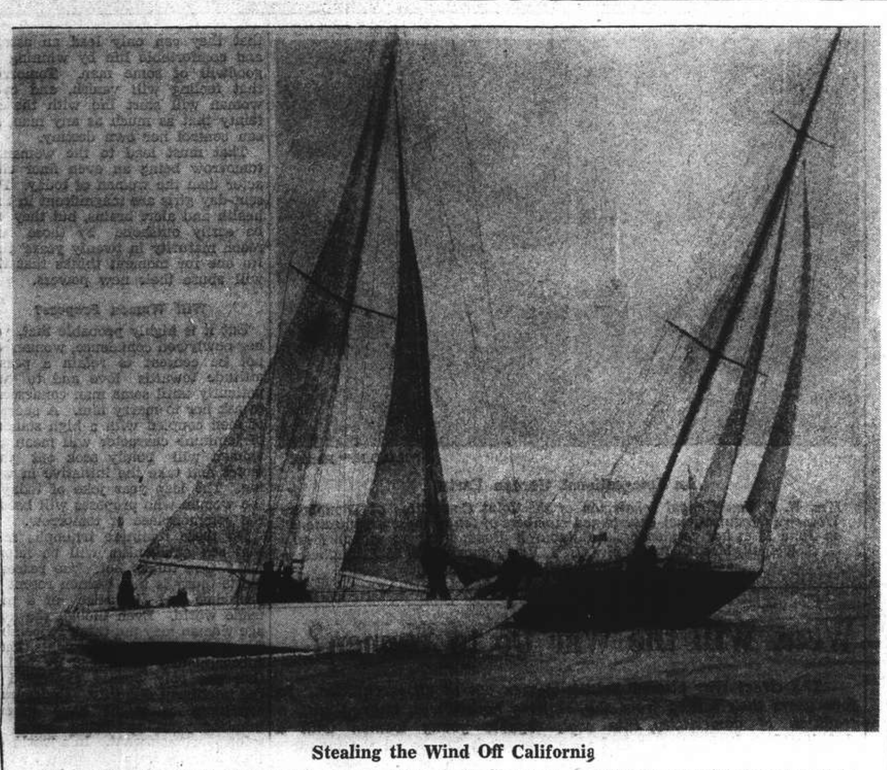
AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	28	23	.623
Detroit	24	22	.607
Boston	32	23	.582
New York	28	29	.491
St. Louis	28	33	.459
Chicago	26	32	.448
Philadelphia	22	33	.400
Washington	24	39	.387

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	33	20	.655
Brooklyn	34	19	.642
New York	33	21	.611
Chicago	32	29	.525
St. Louis	22	32	.407
Pittsburgh	21	31	.404
Boston	19	32	.373
Philadelphia	19	34	.358

—United Press.



Stealing the Wind Off California

The Avatar (right) is shown stealing the wind from Soliloquy as the two graceful craft jockeyed for the lead at the start of one of the races in the Southern California regatta off Los Angeles and Long Beach harbours.

Yacht Racing on Whangpoo

Only One Leg Sailed for Vice-Commodore's Cup; Event Spoiled by Heavy Weather

COMPETITION for The Vice-Commodore's Cup for "C" Class yachts was scheduled for Sunday in two legs, but on account of the heavy wind which whipped up a rough "sea," conditions were not fit for the sailing of the afternoon leg from Admiral Jellicoe to the slipway.

This would have necessitated a dead beat into the teeth of the weather and when "A" Class yachts had been observed taking heavy seas in Astrea Channel just before the start, the officer of the day cancelled the leg. This will now necessitate a decision by the sailing committee as to whether results in the first leg stand alone, or whether the second leg or the whole event is resailed.

That this should have happened is a very great pity because the first leg proved to be one of the most exciting and hard fought races sailed by the Class for some years. A start was made at 11.40 a.m. from Admiral Jellicoe, the course being down river round Forts Buoy to starboard and return. All yachts were reefed down in a Force 5 wind from just west of south. It was a run and a reach to the Buoy and Sun Lee and Eileen wisely started well midstream which paid hands down, for they soon established a good lead with the aid of a strong ebb, Eileen gradually drawing ahead.

Dorothy had the misfortune to break a runner and could not start, while Mignonette was over the line at the bell and lost many lengths in going back. It was a gybe at Pheasant Point which was uneventful except for a disgraceful performance by Daphne who dropped still further behind in consequence.

On the reach to the Buoy Sun Lee pulled ahead and rounded first closely followed by Eileen and Bridget. There was a long swell running as the tide was still ebbing hard, yachts thereupon stood right in to the Pootung shore and gradually closed up. On reaching the Junk anchorage a dead beat was necessitated which produced highly exciting racing.

Eileen by this time was nearest the shore but had been caught up by Bridget and Leda, Sun Lee being clear ahead.

"Calling for Water" Rule

By clever use of the rule which permits calling for water, she managed to force Bridget and Leda out into the ebb on the port tack and started to draw ahead. By this time, however, Daphne and Mignonette had closed up and Daphne proceeded to take a leaf out of Eileen's book and using the same tactics and her superior powers to windward forced her way through.

During this period all yachts were tacking about ten times every five minutes close abreast and a further complication was added by Viking coming in at the end of the "A" Class race crossing tacks the whole way up. There were many changes of fortune but finally Daphne got clear and began closing up fast on Sun Lee, followed 50 yds. astern by the others who were still fighting out the short tacks for third place.

Half-mile below the finish, Piper in Sun Lee seeing the threat from Daphne proceeded to use guile and after an interrogation of his laodah sailed right into the mouth of a small creek, went about hard, touched bottom but got off. Daphne fell beautifully into the trap and going about at the same spot, failed to do so hard enough and stuck fast in the mud. Eileen now got clear of the others into a secure second place and before Daphne got free the rest of the fleet was fast.

Short Tacks Through Anchorage

Sun Lee and Eileen continued short tacks clear of the others right up through the anchorage, but Bridget and Leda sat on top of each other and neither could get clear. Daphne having freed herself followed the only possible policy of doing the opposite to everyone else and made one long tack out right across river and a long starboard reach back for the line. This manœuvre paid for she caught Bridget and Leda, still embroiled, on the port tack and secured third place.

Mignonette who had caught up the two latter yachts tore her jib and failed to pass them. There was only 2½ minutes between the first five yachts and all competitors were pleased to see Sun Lee and Eileen who have not had much luck this season get the first two places by consistently skilful sailing throughout the race. The Class is in a very healthy condition this year and racing is more open than for some seasons past.

Complete Results

The results which now depend on the sailing committee's decision were:

Sun Lee (K. F. Piper)	1	33.29	14¼
Eileen (J. Berents)	1	34.08	13
Daphne (D. Webb)	1	35.01	12
Leda (C. C. Todd)	1	35.46	11
Bridget (R. P. M. Mann)	1	35.52	10
Mignonette (J. G. Blaikie)	1	42.03	9

Rough Water Outside

There was more than half a gale blowing estimated at Force 6, when "A" Class set off for their Third Ordinary Race from Admiral Jellicoe on Sunday morning. All yachts were fully reefed down. Four of them getting away to a good start while Mignon who had a little trouble with her anchor was ten minutes late in getting up to the starting line.

Everything went well, running before the wind in the Whangpoo as far as Lismore Buoy but at the quarantine it was a different story and tremendous seas were encountered. The centre board boats, Valkyra and Mignon, had a particularly rough and anxious time of it, watrr coming in over the bows and into the cockpits solid and green (or yellow rather).

Viking also had a spot of bother at the buoy and missed stays in trying to go about. To Ingomar and Valerie who were first back into the Whangpoo the rough seas had made little difference and in the tack up the Astrea Channel they drew ahead but their skippers were so intent on out manœuvreing each other that they entirely forgot Mignon who although last to start had crept well up to finish a good third and to win the race on handicap.

THIRD ORDINARY RACE

Mignon (T. Dalton)	0.11.08	2.17.43	11¼
Ingomar (T. Hart)	0.01.11	2.19.36	10
Valerie (V. Sassoon)	scr.	2.20.05	9
Viking (N. J. Stabb)	0.07.41	2.26.00	8
Valkyra (H. Fabian)	0.10.26	2.26.10	7

Hungjao Club's Annual Dinner Bogey Pool

Major Marsh's 71 Great Performance

In going round in 71 and finishing "all square" with bogey, Major Marsh put up a great performance on Sunday as conditions were far from easy. There was a strong cross wind throughout the forenoon when the competition took place and the course was at its longest with the pins in the most difficult places.

Added to this the dry conditions of the greens called for great delicacy in approach play. As can be judged from the other scores given above, conditions must indeed have been difficult and Ricketts who rarely fails to show to advantage in the card and pencil game did not make a return.

At the conclusion of the competition, Mr. F. S. Gibbings, the new Captain, before a large turn-out of members, drove himself in with a fine tee shot down the first fairway; the caddie who retrieved the ball being awarded with a $10-note.

Results of Day's Play

Name	H'cap Scr.	Score
Major J. E. Marsh		all square
*K. M. Cumming	5	3 down
*D R. Glass	6	3 down
*H. D. M. Barton	7	3 down
C. Maclean	12	5 down
K. E. Newman	12	5 down
R. D. K. Silby	12	5 down
L. L. Farnsworth	7	7 down
A. P. Nazer	16	7 down
T. W. Gubb	9	8 down
C. F. King	18	14 down

*—Tie to be played off on next Sunday forenoon.

There were 46 Entries.

Police Cricket Team

The following cricket team will represent the Police against the Royal Army Medical Corps on the Police Ground at the Race Course at 2 p.m. today:—

S. V. Gash (captain), B. B. Boddy, F. Woodley, A. C. P. Abbott, W. H. Baldock, T. Darvill, F. W. Bader, H. R. Cooper, S. S. Knowles, A. E. Kyte and F. Sadler.

Reserves: G. H. Wade, T. Morrell.
Scorer: H. S. Austin.
Umpire: C. P. L. Starkey.

DOUMER TEL. 70785
2.30, 5, 7, 9.15—44 and 70 cts.

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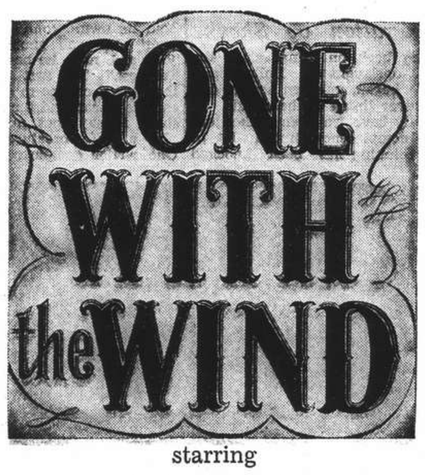
Starting To-morrow:
WHEN TO-MORROW COMES
Irene Dunne—Charles Boyer

ROXY TEL. 60727
If engaged please dial 60199
TO-DAY at 3 and 8 p.m.
IN ITS SECOND TRIUMPHANT WEEK!


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GEORGE BRENT
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in
"ADVENTURE IN DIAMONDS"
with John Loder • Nigel Bruce • Elizabeth Patterson
Cecil Kellaway • Directed by GEORGE FITZMAURICE
"CAPS IS ALWAYS RIGHT"
ADDED: ("Popeye the Sailor" Cartoon)
and THRILLING SCENES FROM THE BRITISH EVACUATION OF NORWAY—Also—MUSICAL

NANKING TELEPHONE 84133
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THE GAY AND TUNEFUL ROMANCE OF THE GIRL IN THE ALICE BLUE GOWN

Streamlined from the Broadway stage sensation!
RKO RADIO PICTURE
Produced and directed by HERBERT WILCOX
NOTE: "IRENE" Starts Promptly at Times Advertised!

OPENS TO-MORROW!
The Greatest Novel of Our Time!
HONESTLY...FEARLESSLY...ON THE SCREEN!

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S production of
THE GRAPES OF WRATH
by John Steinbeck
Tom Joad HENRY FONDA
Ma Joad JANE DARWELL
Casy JOHN CARRADINE
Grampa CHARLEY GRAPEWIN
Rosasharn DORRIS BOWDON
Pa Joad RUSSELL SIMPSON
Al O. Z. WHITEHEAD
Muley JOHN QUALEN
Connie EDDIE QUILLAN
Granma ZEFFIE TILBURY
Directed by JOHN FORD
Associate Producer and Screen Play by Nunnally Johnson
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
BOOKING NOW OPEN!

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Directed by HAROLD SCHOSTER—A NEW UNIVERSAL Picture
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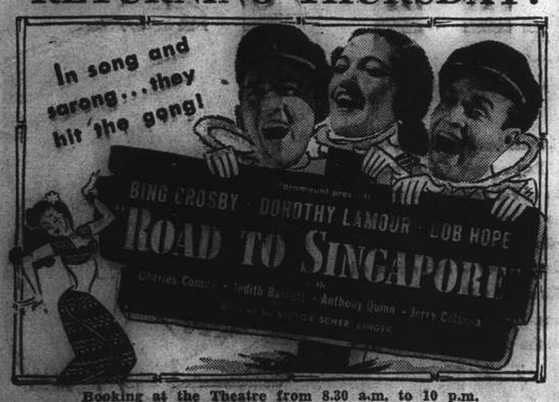

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A SWING-SNAPPY, TAP-HAPPY MEDLEY OF MERRIMENT AND RIOTOUS ROMANCE!

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COMRADES IN ACTION ... RIVALS IN LOVE!
Two lusty leathernecks call time out for romance when a tropical uprising and a tempestuous blonde have them up in the air.

With STEFFI DUNA • JOHN ELDREDGE
Produced by ROBERT SISK. Directed by GEORGE NICHOLLS, Jr., and BEN STOLOFF. Screen Play by Jerry Cady and Lt. Commander A. J. Balton.
DOWNTOWN BOOKING AT SAM LAZARO BROS.!
Booking at the Theatre from 8.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Mr. W. L. Willkie Gains in Republican Favour

Many New Recruits Reported Won Among Ranks of Unattached Delegates to Annual Convention

Philadelphia, June 24.

THE drive to nominate Mr. Wendell L. Willkie as Republican presidential candidate won new recruits today as candidates raided each other's delegates and did their utmost to snare the votes of the unpledged delegates attending the opening of the Republican Convention here today.

Mr. Raymond E. Baldwin, Governor of Connecticut, has become one of Mr. Willkie's greatesr supporters and he will second the nomination of the Indiana utilities magnate.

He indicated that sixteen of Connecticut's votes would be cast for Mr. Willkie.

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont announced he will back Senator Robert E. Taft of Ohio and will second his nomination.

The spokesman for the group of 34 unpledged Massachusetts delegates said that about 25 of them would back Mr. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie was said to have gained power among all states with the exception of Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi.

Taft, Dewey Camps Active

Meanwhile, aides of Senator Taft and Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, both leading candidates, conceded that supporters of Mr. Willkie were active among their delegates, but insisted that the raids were ineffective.

Both camps claimed their leaders would take an early lead in the voting and hold it.

Meanwhile, the Republican Convention's sub-committee was drafting a platform. The members of the group have tentatively agreed on the foreign policy and defence planks and it was understood they call for peace, preparedness and non-intervention in Europe.

The foreign policy plank, it was announced, was intended merely to put the Republican Party on record as opposed to intervention and sought to avoid controversial "short of war" aid for the Democracies.

Delegates Open Drive

Candidates for the Republican presidential nominations opened their drive among more than 700 unpledged convention delegates here today as the Republican Convention was called to order at 11 a.m.

The delegates will have the last word on the 1940 Republican ticket and the platform on which the G.O.P. will try to unseat the Democratic Party and the New Deal in the November elections.

Mr. John Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in a speech here last night that the Republicans must defeat any attempt by Mr. Roosevelt to win a third term in the White House. He said the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt would be a "long step" toward the establishment of a dictatorship in the United States.

Non-intervention

The Republican platform sub-committee on national defence reached a tentative agreement last night on a plank calling for strong preparedness measures, but a policy of non-intervention in the European war.

The Republican convention was called to order by Mr. Hamilton after a programme dedicated to "Patriotism and Americanism" was staged in historic Independence Square.

The nominating speeches are expected to begin on Wednesday night or early on Thursday. The permanent chairman, Mr. Joseph Martin, Republican Representative of Massachusetts, predicted last night that the Convention would be ready to adjourn by Friday night.—United Press.

N. E. I. Incident Said Closed

Tokyo, June 24.

The recent incident in which a Netherlands plane was alleged to have machine-gunned a Japanese fishing-boat, off the Netherlands East Indies, has been "satisfactorily closed."

This was announced by the Foreign Office spokesman at a press conference here today.—Reuter.

Canada to Ensure Her Own Protection

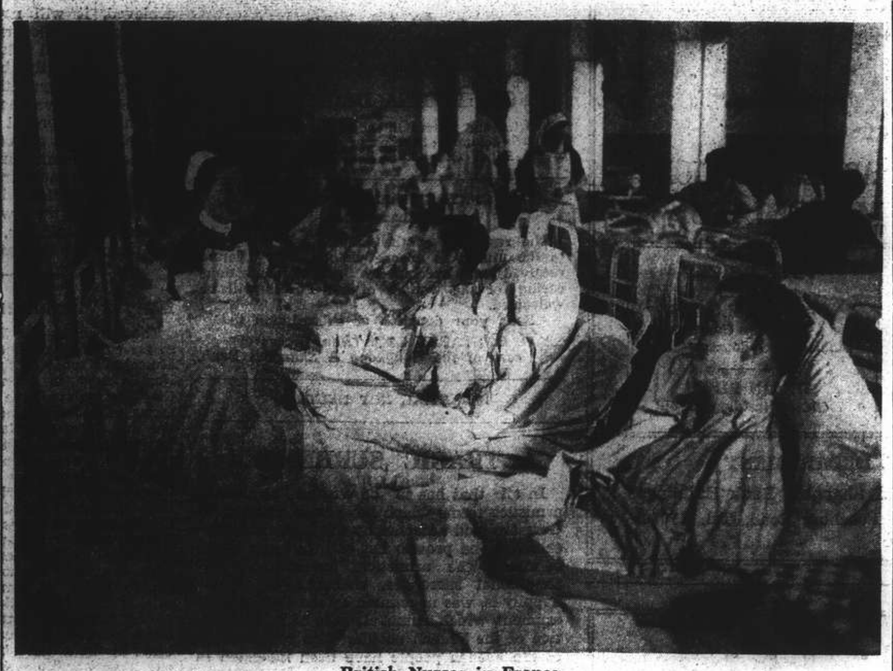
Immediate Steps Urged By Minister of Justice

Ottawa, June 24.

"France's defeat not only marks the collapse of the Old World, but carries a direct threat to the New," declared. Mr. E. Lapointe, the Canadian Minister of Justice, in a broadcast speech today.

"Until the British Navy is free to act, we must ensure our own protection from external forces, and possibly from those within our own country.

"When we see such a powerful neighbour as the United States completely alter its national policy in order better to ensure her own defence, I consider Canada would have failed in her most elementary duty if she had not ordered general mobilization, which alone can ensure protection to our territory, and enable us to defend everything we cherish."—Reuter.



British Nurses in France

Before the British Expeditionary Force was removed from French soil, there were many hospitals in which British nurses cared for the wounded. The picture, taken by a French army photographer, shows one of the wards.

De Gaulle Loses Honours

General Weygand Proposes Step; MM. Laval and Marquet Receive Cabinet Posts

Bordeaux, June 24.

THE Petain Government yesterday stripped France's leading advocate of continued resistance of all his honours and announced that Germany had agreed not to occupy Bordeaux before the completion of a Franco-Italian armistice which will end the hostilities in France.

The announcement was made following a meeting of the Council of Ministers which was called a few hours after President Albert Lebrun approved the appointment of M. Pierre Laval, former Premier, as a Minister of State and the Vice-Premier, M. Adrien Marquet also was appointed a Minster of State.

The Government of Marshal Henri Petain, announced last night that in response to a proposal by Gen. Maxime Weygand, former Allied Generalissimo in France, the Cabinet had stripped Gen. Michel de Gaulle of all his honours.

Other Measures

The action taken against the former French Chief of Staff was said to have been the result of his radio speech from London on Saturday night in which he urged all Frenchmen to rally behind his new government, with headquarters in England, and continue the war against Germany.

"The destruction of Gen. de Gaulle's honours," the announcement said, "does not exclude other measures which may be taken against him."

After stripping Gen. de Gaulle of his honours and assuring the safety of Bordeaux, the Petain Government last night prepared to accept the Italian armistice proposals which will be the signal for hostilities to cease in France within six hours.

Italian Demands

Details of the Italian demands were received here last night from Rome where the French plenipotentiaries arrived yesterday to negotiate the armistice. The Italian terms were believed to be similar to those submitted by Germany and were expected to be accepted quickly by the Petain Government.

The Petain Government last night released the text of a message Gen. Weygand sent to the German High Command after Marshal Petain received the assurances of Chancellor Adolf Hitler that Bordeaux would be placed outside the zone of German military operations pending the signing of the Franco-Italian armistice.

"We are enforcing the decision your Fuehrer and Chancellor took at Marshal Petain's request, prescribing that the Bordeaux region should be placed outside the zone of all war operations," Gen. Weygand's message to the German High Command said.

Meanwhile, more than 100 victims of German air raids on Bordeaux over the week-end were being buried here. The victims included several entire families which were wiped out when German bombs demolished their homes.

Plans Turned Down

Gen. de Gaulle, who was stripped of his honours and virtually court-martialled yesterday, was Under Secretary of War in M. Paul Reynaud's "war cabinet." He was appointed to the Reynaud Cabinet after victoriously leading a French tank column which annihilated a German tank column north of Laon.

In 1933 Gen. de Gaulle, then a colonel, outlined the basis of a professional mechanized army for France. His proposals, however, were rejected by the French Government.

Later he converted M. Reynaud to his ideas and on March 31, 1935, M. Reynaud submitted a bill to the Chamber of Deputies which would have created a professional mechanized army composed of ten standing divisions of tanks and one division of reserves. The Chamber of Deputies war committee also turned down this proposal.

Gen. de Gaulle inspired M. Reynaud's book "The French Military Problem," which was published in 1937.—United Press.

Petain Criticizes Churchill

Alleged "Interference With French Interests"; B.E.F. Units Leave

Bordeaux, June 24.

Marshal Henri Petain, Premier of France, attacked the British Prime Minister last night for "trying to divide the French people at a time when their country is suffering."

In a radio broadcast replying to Mr. Winston Churchill's statement that Britain would fight on despite the Franco-German armistice, Marshal Petain protested against Mr. Churchill's alleged "interference with French interests."

"Churchill may be the judge of his country's interests, but not of ours," Marshal Petain said. "His is still less a judge of French honour.

"Our flag remains unsullied. Our army fought bravely and loyally. Inferior in arms and numbers, it was obliged to request that the fighting cease, and I affirm that our army did so with independence and dignity."

B.E.F. Units Leave

Meanwhile, the semi-official "Le Temps" said in an editorial that if Britain had been able to send to France a large and well-equipped army, France would not have been compelled to sue for peace on Chancellor Adolf Hitler's terms.

The French Radio later announced that the last British Expeditionary Force units in France had returned to the British Isles yesterday.

The French press emphasized in editorials printed here yesterday that France fought to the extreme limit of her strength before capitulating to German armistice demands.

The conservative newspaper "Figaro" said yesterday in commenting on the armistice that "We must accept without weakening and without sterile complaints."

"France went down fighting in a battle in which she sought no material advantage. She lost no prestige because she kept all her engagements to civilization to the limit of her strength," the paper said.

"We are aware that our soldiers fought with unequalled bravery and did their utmost to halt the invaders," the paper said.—Reuter.

Mr. T. V. Soong Arrives In Honolulu

Closure of Indo-China Route Not Serious

Honolulu, June 24.

Mr. T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China, arrived here today on the Honolulu Clipper en route to San Francisco and New York.

Mr. Soong said he was going to New York to inspect the New York branch of the Bank of China. He said he was "keenly interested" in the European developments.

His first question after emerging from the Honolulu Clipper was, "What have the French done?" News of the French capitulation had not been received aboard the plane.

Mr. Soong said that France's decision to cut off Chinese supply routes through French Indo-China would not seriously hamper the resistance being offered the Japanese invasion of China by the Chungking Government. He admitted, however, that it would increase China's difficulties and place a greater burden on the Burma highway.—United Press.

Liner Wellington Star Torpedoed

Lisbon, June 24.

The British liner Wellington Star (11,400 tons) has been torpedoed near Cape Finisterre.

Seventeen survivors have arrived at a port near Oporto.—Reuter.

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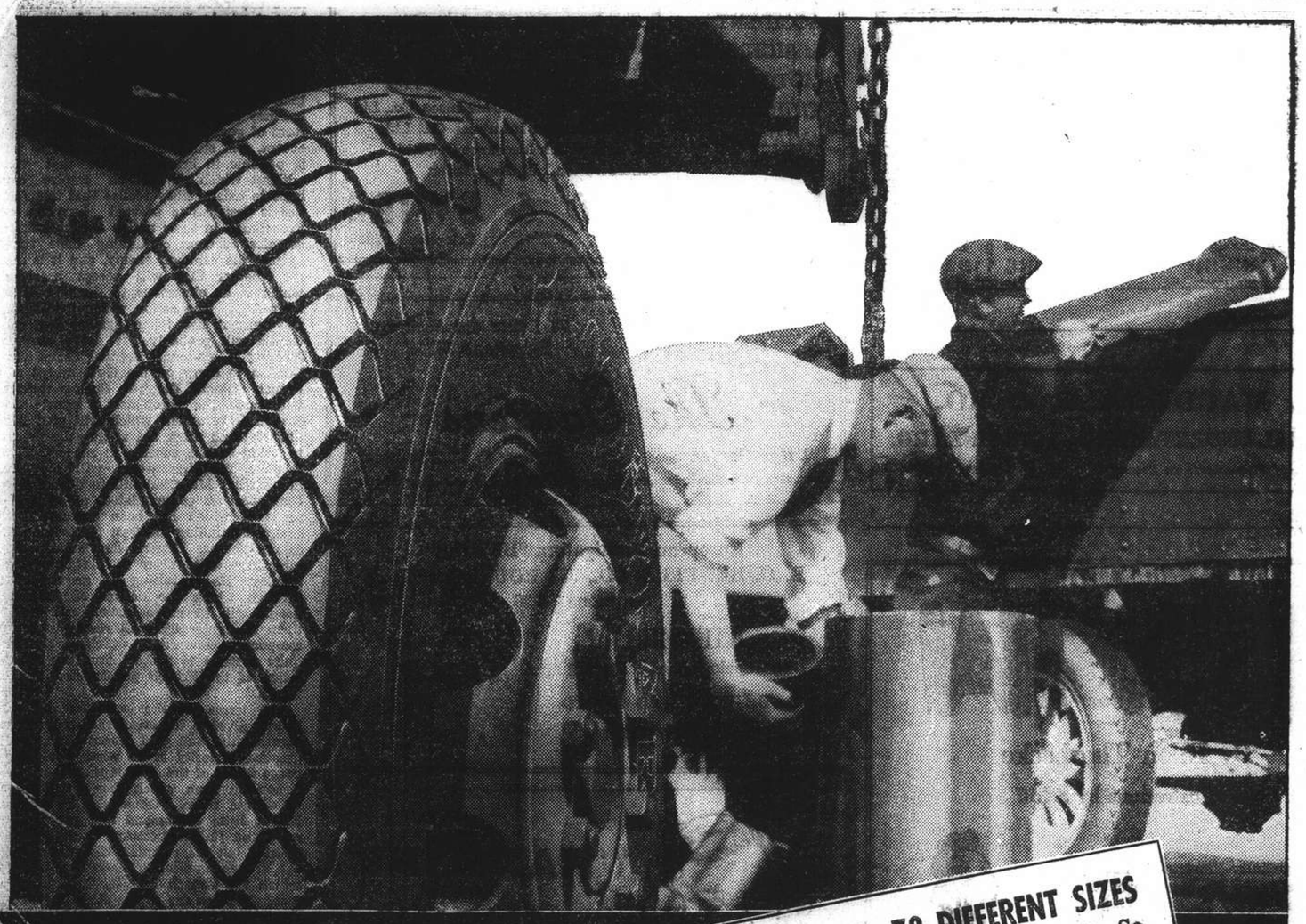

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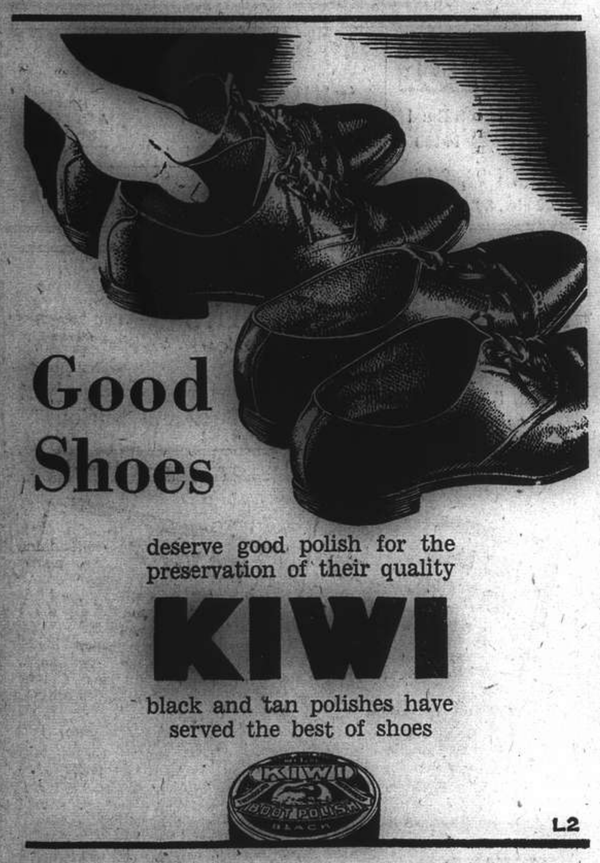

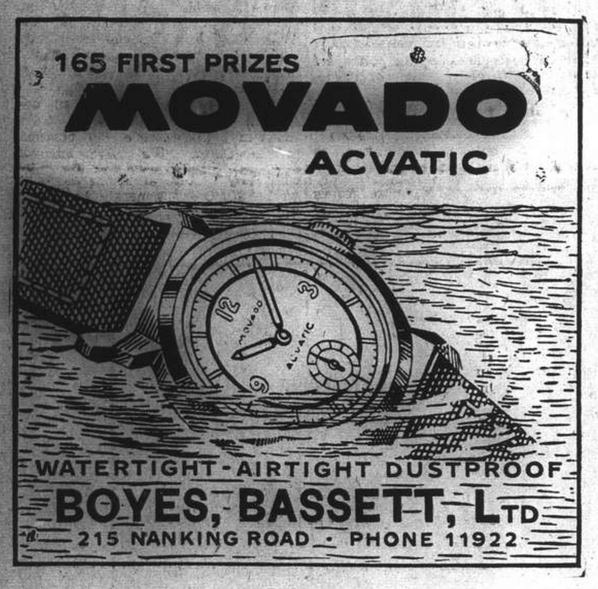

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A TRAGIC SURRENDER

In all that has to be written about the armistice terms which have been dictated by Germany and accepted by the Bordeaux government one proviso has always to be borne in mind. The armistice, amounting to unconditional surrender, shameful as it unhappily is, was negotiated by the Petain Government, which cannot claim to be representative of the French people. The real feelings of the French people have been indicated in the telegrams, which have poured into Bordeaux from all parts of the world where there are French people, which have demanded that France should fight on. Those representations were of no avail, and upon Marshal Petain and his colleagues rest the grave responsibility for the betrayal of their people in a manner which a few days ago would have been thought impossible. Where the French must feel dismay is to be found in the question: If these are indeed the terms of armistice, what have we to expect if peace is negotiated? It is not so very long ago that Great Britain and France entered into an agreement not to negotiate peace with the enemy without the consent of each other. It is but a few days ago that the French Foreign Minister, M. Paul Baudoin, declared that France would not accept humiliating, or shameful terms. That undertaking and declaration have been falsified in the event. In signing this armistice the Petain Government has accepted terms which exact the complete capitulation of France, involving the handing over of all material to be used in Germany's war on her erstwhile Ally, as well as placing the greater part of France at the enemy's disposal for the purpose of prosecuting the war against Great Britain. The Petain Government will continue to exist in a relatively small area of France, but it will exist entirely upon sufferance and be completely dependent upon Berlin. This will be all the more the case, if, as it is reported, the Italian armistice terms will involve the Italian control of the whole of the French Mediterranean coast. No armistice has ever been bought at so high a price, and the Petain Government, in agreeing to pay it, has woefully betrayed a great and glorious people in a manner best calculated to be of assistance to the enemy in its proposed campaign against Great Britain. Thus not only have the French people been grossly betrayed, but their Ally as well.

It was inevitable that Mr. Churchill should, in the circumstances, decide to break off all relations with the Bordeaux Government. Obviously under the terms of the Armistice it is nothing but a satrapy of Berlin, and to have continued recognition of it would have been farcical. It remains to be seen whether the French colonial empire will accept the situation quite so calmly as has Marshal Petain and his colleagues. Possessed of vast resources, dominated by men of larger view than the Bordeaux Government appears to be, they may decide to carry on under some form of government which Great Britain can accept, and still continue to assist as far as is possible in bringing about that victory without which the French empire cannot hope to exist. They realize that this Armistice is designed to prevent those masses of Frenchmen in their native country and the colonies overseas continuing their struggle against the common enemy, and it is doubtful whether they will accept a situation which is as obnoxious to them as it is to their Ally. The action which the Bordeaux Government has taken against General de Gaulle will probably not deter him from forming a national French committee in London to carry on the Government of the French Colonial Empire. Such a movement will have the completest support of the British Government which will give it such financial and other aid as may be necessary to bring such a scheme to success. If that is done, then the world will see France doing what Mr. Churchill in one of his recent speeches contemplated, an empire, the heart of which has been captured by the enemy continuing the fight for freedom from colonial bases. General de Gaulle made his intentions quite clear in his broadcast on Sunday. He is setting up an organization through which the desires of the French people will be made known, and it is for them to signify their allegiance to the new temporary committee, which it should be quite possible to make thoroughly representative of the French people throughout the world.

The terms of the armistice by which France gives to the enemy all its arms, aeroplanes, ships and gold cannot but arouse the greatest curiosity as to what would be the peace terms of the Axis if they ever reached a position from which they would be able to dictate them. Obviously, there is now left so little to demand that peace at German, and Italian dictation would amount to nothing but the complete dismemberment of the French empire. That is the brutal fact which the French and the British have to face. This, so far as the Axis is concerned, is a purely predatory war. It is not to right the alleged injustice about which Germany and Italy have said so much to justify plunging Europe into war, but to grab Allied territory in a scheme of aggrandisement calculated to give the aggressors complete and lasting dominance of Europe, and ultimately of the rest of the world. It has to be admitted that the defection of the Petain Government, and the acceptance of terms which have no semblance of honour about them, has been a serious blow to the Allied cause. But the damage which has been done is by no means irreparable. Great Britain with the French colonies, or for that matter without them, can, and will carry on this struggle for just so long as it is necessary to ensure victory, and the consequent freedom of Europe from the evil thing which menaces it. In doing so it will have the immense resources of the combined Empires, and the huge moral and material support of the United States. That the fight will be long, and hard is to be expected, but the defection of Marshal Petain and his followers will not deter the British, nor those others faithful to the cause of Democracy, from carrying on until the present gloom ends in the glorious sun of victory. When that is achieved, it will not be the disloyalty of the Bordeaux Government to the common cause which will influence Great Britain vis-à-vis of her Ally, but the knowledge that whatever betrayal there has been, and it is indeed a grave one, has not been with the consent and approval of the masses of French people, but the act of a few individuals who France was unfortunate enough to find in office at the most tragic period of her history. The British will remain loyal to their Ally as ever they were, for they recognize where the fault lies, and will not condemn the many for the gross error of the few.

Italy's "Victories"

The only thing the Fascist Party in Italy can so far congratulate itself upon is Signor Benito Mussolini's sense of timing. As a result of the Nazi victory in France, the Italians, though they themselves have suffered nothing but a series of reverses since Mussolini's entry into the war, have considerably benefitted, without having contributed anything but a strategic threat to the Allied armies. In Abyssinia they have been beaten by small patrols of African troops, and their principal aerodromes have been severely bombed, with very little loss to the attackers. In Eritrea a British column routed a much stronger Italian force. In Libya an Italian fort was captured and another surrendered, while the Allies are holding something like 3,500 square miles of territory—useless to either side, it must be admitted, but nevertheless part of the resurgent "Roman empire" about which there has been so much boasting. Italian naval bases in Africa have been bombed, and at least one large warship seriously damaged. The chief Italian aeroplane factories have been damaged by air raiders, while munition factories have been sent up in sheets of flame. In actual combat with British planes, the Italians, though it is admitted that their workmanship is good, have been dismal failures. And to top a sorry list of engagements is the surrender to a British trawler in the Gulf of Aden of a large and powerfully armed Italian submarine, which vessel has been taken to Aden as a prize of war and will doubtless be examined with the greatest interest by British experts. In return, what have the Italians done? On the southern French front they appear to have launched a few half-hearted and unsuccessful attacks. They have repeatedly bombed Malta, doubtless doing a lot of damage but affecting the ultimate outcome of the struggle not a whit. There was news of an attack on French Somaliland, towards Djibouti, but this, after meriting brief mention in the cables, has disappeared from the news files. What has become of it? Surely the answer can be found in the bold stand taken by the French in Djibouti in refusing to consider laying down their arms. The whole does not make a pretty picture.

France and the Sea

The map which appears in another column, showing how the German territorial demands serve completely to cut France off from the Atlantic coast, indicates how clearly it is the intention to cripple France on the one hand and provide more bases for the expected attempt to invade Britain. The argument appears to be that the more of such bases there are in German hands the more watchful will the British Navy have to be. Thus possession of the whole of France's western coast gives the Germans extra points from which it might be possible to launch attacks on the British Isles suggesting that the western coasts might prove just as attractive as the contemplated move against the Channel Ports. The only drawback to such a scheme would be that the longer the German convoys have to remain at sea, in an endeavour to reach objectives on the British coasts, the more vulnerable would they be to British attacks, though it may be the German thought that a feint out of the Bay of Biscay might divert British attention from the Channel. It is a slight hope, but the Germans may be depended upon to use every device possible to create counter-diversions from their main attempt when that is started. On the other hand German access to the Atlantic affords them some slight opportunity to receive imports from blockade runners, though it is extremely doubtful whether very much cargo will ever manage to get through the barriers which the British Navy can set up at sea. The mining of the French coast in the course of the next few days may be taken for granted. On the other hand, if, as it is reported Italy intends to occupy the whole of the French Mediterranean coast, the remainder of France will be entirely cut off from the sea, though whether this matters much is open to question, for France must inevitably come under the same blockade which at present affects other countries under German occupation.

A Yorkshire Interlude

Overheard in a simple Yorkshire home, not so many miles from Bradford's Forster Square, on the morning of June 22, 1940. A blunt old Yorkshireman, as he eats his breakfast in between glances at the "Yorkshire Observer," addresses his wife with a grim countenance. "Things look reight black lass. It's going to be tough goaing and noa mistake before we're through. We've gotten all t'men we want and they're good uns at that. But what can yer do when yer up against such a powerful force? Ee, I'm getting reight downharted before t'battle starts." His wife, a little more cheerful, speaks to him as she pours out another cup of tea from an extra large tea pot which has been reposing snugly under a well-padded cosy. Nay, doan't take it so much to heart, lad, Things are bound to be all right when t'final test comes. Them lads 'll show 'em what they're made of. They'll never give in. You can rest assured on that; aye, whole town can rest assured; the whole o' Yorkshire as well." Still grim of countenance, the man stands up, muttering to himself. He puts on his coat and, as he takes his cap from behind the door, he addresses his wife again. "Well, if worst comes to t'worst, we can allus hoape for better times. Yon Wakefield Trinity team has a powerful forward line and I'm afraid our lads 'll have a tough job on today." He leaves the house and slowly makes his way to the station to catch the noonday train to Bradford where, at 2.30 p.m., Featherstone Rovers, his one and only team, will meet the redoubtable Wakefield Trinity in the final of the Yorkshire Cup. Before he has gone many yards he ponders a moment and then turns back and enters the house. "I think I'll take t'paper with me, lass. I didn't get a reight chance to look at t'war news. I can allus read it in t'train. Ee, I do hoape we pull through all reight. Yon Wakefield's a powerful side." His wife hands him the paper and he leaves. All of which goes to show that though Britain fights the biggest war of her entire history the Englishman is still the same Englishman he was when Hitler was turning his talents to more constructive things than he is today. When there is no sport in England, that is the time to worry. Britain fights the biggest war she has ever been in but her people are ready for the final test. And, in the meantime, they mark up their coupons as they did in happier days and still wonder what's going to win the 2.30. Hitler little realizes the strength of the British people. He's got a tough nut to crack if he tries to break their *morale*.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

June 23.—Cannas are now brightening our gardens with their showy flowers and ornamental foliage: this plant, popularly known as "Indian Shot," is one of our most useful Summer flowering subjects, it produces a succession of blooms until the Autumn. The popular name was derived from the hard shot-like seeds. Over one hundred species are known but these could easily be reduced to less than fifteen distinct ones. Years ago, cannas were grown only for their foliage as they produced small uninteresting flowers: masses of plants were to be seen in out-of-the-way-places. One of the original species was *Canna nepalensis;* this plant grows very high, sometimes over 10 feet and at the end of the stems appears a few very mediocre flowers. There are still quite a lot of plants of this species grown locally, we have seen them sold as the real article only to cause disappointment later in the season to the purchaser. Some of the modern cannas are beautiful and just as easily grown as the species referred to, so there is no necessity for us to be satisfied with the older types. The dwarf-growing Crozy cannas are perhaps the best of all, these grow about four feet high and they produce an abundance of bloom the whole season. We notice that the Trumpet Vine is coming into bloom: this plant has had its botanical name changed so often that we are wondering just what to call it. It was first known as a Bignonia, then it became *Tecoma chinensi* now it is *Campsis chinensis*. Its name does not alter its habit, however; it is a gorgeous sight when in bloom, masses of orange-scarlet flowers being produced at the end of the shoots. The climber is native to China and therefore easy to grow here: if permitted to do so, it will attach itself to any tree or shrub. This habit of the plant has often caused much confusion in the minds of newcomers who cannot understand, at first, why one of their tall shrubs should suddenly produce masses of beautifully-coloured flowers.—W.J.K.

LIFE SPAN OF ELEPHANTS

Theory of Longevity Exposed

In 1883 an elephant (which was shortly afterwards shot or drowned) was pointed out to the Duke of Portland as having been the one on which Warren Hastings was carried—and Warren Hastings left India in 1785. Another elephant, which died in 1879, was supposed to have carried Clive at the battle of Plassy in 1757. Yet another, also supposed to have carried Clive, was still alive in 1901.

Many of those who hold that elephants can, and do, live for 100 years or more, argue the possibility from comparison with man. The argument would be a good one if elephants, like man, could be cared for by their fellows or provided with false teeth. But as they reap neither of these rewards of old age—though they are often cared for by man—they never seem to reach the century. The trouble (for elephants) is that their teeth are renewed, not by growth from the root—as is the case in most of the other animals which are adapted to the gnawing and crushing of hard vegetable matter, but by replacement from behind. As one molar wears out, the one behind it takes its place, with the result that finally the elephant wears out its last and goes the way of all animals that cannot eat.

This situation seems to arrive somewhere between the animals 50th and 70th years. There is no proper documentary evidence, of the sort that might be acceptable to a trained scientist, of an elephant ever having lived to the age of 80. In Zoos the following seem to be the record lengths of life: Clifton, c. 49 years; Dresden, c. 50 or 51; London, c. 51. In Burma Mr. A. E. Neales records that working elephants are old at 50, and generally dead after 70. Mr. H. MacNaghten has recently stated that of the 1,700 elephants now working for the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., 8.4 per cent. are classified as being between 55 and 65 and 1.4 per cent. as over 65. In Madras the Forest Department, according to Mr. G. C. Robinson, has an elephant in service which is well in the seventies, and which, although blind, is "otherwise hearty."

The Indian or Burmese elephant usually breeds at the age of thirteen years, though it may go on growing until it is 30. In the African elephant the breeding age is later, usually at about seventeen years. Exceptionally, the Indian elephant may breed as early as eight years, but when this happens the calf may be abnormally small. Thus an offspring of a sire of nine years and a dam of eight, born in India, weighed 1 cwt. instead of the usual two. The period of gestation is 20 months or more, usually 22 or 23, and possibly up to 28. Thus by the time an elephant has conceived and borne a calf, a mouse can have become a great-great-great-great-great-grandfather.

On only one occasion has an elephant been born in the London Zoo. On August 31, 1902, a female was born in the old Elephant House to a cow which had been deposited on September 19, 1901. Unfortunately the little animal died. Its sire was in India, and its dam had been impregnated before it left for the Zoo. Other Zoos, notably those at Moscow, Warsaw and Munich, have tusker elephants, and have succeeded in breeding quite a few healthy youngsters, but the London Zoo has never been able to have an adult male. When the war ends, and the new Elephant House is completed, it will be time to think of importing a tusker and establishing a breeding stock.

IN PARENTHESIS

On the Blind Side

"MORNING, how are you? Have you forgotten, by the way, that you owe me money?"

"No, but I didn't see you coming."

* * *

Poor Fag

AFTER a lot of pushing and tugging, they at last got the six-inch gun in position.

Then a Cockney voice shouted, "'Ere, back 'er down a bit. She's on me fag."

* * *

Agile

LADY, to soldier home on leave:—I suppose you boys have good fires to warm yourselves over in France!

Soldier: Oh, yes, mam. We jump up in the air and warm our hands as it passes over our heads.

* * *

No Star, She

Two Cockney evacuees, brother and sister, were looking at a newspaper picture of the latest child film star, who was described as "the perfect girl."

The boy gazed intently at her curls, frills and dimples. Then, suddenly, he turned, and, staring at his sister's dirty face and stringy hair, he exclaimed: "Blimey, Liz, they made a muck up of you, didn't they?"

* * *

Letter from an Aunt

MY dear Boy (Nat Gubbins of the "Sunday Express),

You can imagine the state we are in now, what with Emily thinking every strange clergyman is a German parachute spy and your Uncle Fred cleaning his sporting gun in the drawing room—all the things Florrie has said during the war seem to be coming true, though nobody but Emily believed them at the time.

Your Uncle Fred says that the Hollanders have been testing suspects by asking them to say Scheveningen, which only a native-born resident can pronounce properly—so now he is accosting perfect strangers in the street and asking them to say "She sells sea shells by the seashore" and "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled pepper corns"—naturally some of them get very indignant and then your Uncle Fred follows them round the town and reports them to the police.

Florrie says that when German parachute troops land here they are going to be disguised as little old ladies in lace bonnets with handbags full of bombs, though how a great hulking German could look like a little old lady I don't know, unless they are dwarfs.

The Whist Club has sent a memorandum to Mussolini saying it is willing to recognize the conquest of Abyssinia if Italy keeps out of the war—I often wonder if Mussolini reads these notes and what he thinks of them if he does.

Emily says that if a German parachutist lands in the garden she's going to raise her right arm and shout, "Heil, Hitler." Your Uncle Fred says he'll shoot her if she does, so I don't know what's going to happen.

Florrie has just come round to say that some of the German parachutists will probably drop on golf courses dressed in plus-fours with a bag of golf clubs—so now your Uncle Fred is taking his sporting gun to the golf club—I do hope he won't shoot a new member by mistake.

Your loving

AUNT MAUD.

Complete Submission by France Is Demanded

Germans' Shameful Armistice Terms Revealed by British Authorities

London, June 24.

BRITAIN last night issued what she called the full terms of France's "shameful" armistice agreement with Germany.

The announcement said the 24-point agreement compelled France to submit to the disarmament and internment of her battle fleet and even the surrender of her weapons and war materials for use in Germany's imminent attempt to invade Britain.

The Ministry of Information announced that France must surrender all her western coast within striking distance of the British Isles and allow Germany complete control of all but a small slice of south-eastern France, over which a "puppet" French regime will have "nominal authority."

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, however, was said to have inserted a pledge in the armistice agreement whereby he promised that the French Fleet—which must be recalled to home ports and disarmed—would not be used for German attacks against England.

Colonies Not Mentioned

No mention of a division of France's colonial possessions was made in the Franco-German armistice, British officials said. The assumption here was that this would be left for a formal peace pact which Chancellor Hitler is said to have refused to negotiate with France until Britain "has been annihilated."

After announcing the 24 points said to comprise the provisions of the Franco-German armistice agreement, the Ministry of Information stated: "it was learned in London tonight that the French "Government put forward certain relatively unimportant amendments to Germany's terms. Some of these, it is understood, have been accepted by Germany while others were rejected, but the terms remain substantially as set forth earlier."—United Press.

Complete Summary

London, June 24.

Following is a complete summary of the articles of armistice terms proposed by the German Government to the French Government:

Article 1—Immediate cessation of hostilities. French troops already surrounded to lay down arms;

Article 2—For security of German interests, territory north and west of the following line to be occupied: Geneva - Dole, Chalon - sur - Saone, Paray le Monial, Moulins, Bourges, Vierzon, then to 20 kilometres east of Tours then south parallel to the Angouleme Railway to Mont-de-Marsan and St. Jean de-Pied-de-port. Areas not yet occupied in this territory are to be occupied immediately on conclusion of the present convention;

Article 3—In the occupied area Germany is to have all rights of an occupying power, excluding local administration. The French Government is to afford all necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to the minimum the occupation of the western coast after cessation of hostilities with Great Britain. The French Government is free to choose for itself a seat of Government in non-occupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris if desired. In the latter event Germany will allow necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both occupied and unoccupied territory;

Article 4—French naval, military and air forces are to be demobilized and disarmed within a period to be decided, with the exception of troops necessary for maintaining order. The size and armament of the latter is to be decided by Germany and Italy respectively. French armed forces in occupied territory are to be brought back into unoccupied territory and demobilized. These troops will previously have laid down their arms and material at places where they are at the moment of the armistice;

Article 5—As a guarantee Germany may demand surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, service aircraft, infantry armaments, tractors and munitions in territory not to be occupied. Germany will decided the extent of these deliveries;

Article 6—All arms and war material remaining in unoccupied territory which are not left for use of the French authorized forces are to be put in store under German or

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Italian Terms Are Believed Severe

"Crumbling of Empire" Envisaged by Rome Fascist Quarters

Rome, June 24.

The French emissaries who bowed to Chancellor Adolf Hitler's dictated peace Saturday received Italy's terms for a separate armistice near here last night as Fascist quarters in Rome boasted that the world would witness "the crumbling of a great empire" within the next 24 hours.

The French plenipotentiaries forwarded the Italian armistice terms to Marshal Henri Petain, French Premier, by telephone last night. The French delegation is expected to leave here tonight or early tomorrow, after signing the Italian terms for an armisice.

The meeting between the Italian and French delegations outside Rome last night was described in official quarters here as having been "coldly formal." It was said, however, that "every courtesy possible under the conditions" was extended to the French plenipotentiaries.

Extreme secrecy was imposed on the exact nature of the Italian terms, but no secret was made of the fact that the Italian conditions were severe.

"Transforming" Europe

Sig. Virginio Gayda, mouthpiece of Premier Benito Mussolini, said yesterday that the Italo-French and Franco-German armistice would be the signal for a "transformation of the map of Europe."

He said the moment the armistice was concluded, Germany and Italy would turn upon Britain with a blasting and annihilating attack."

The Italian terms for armistice were delivered a few hours after the Italian and French plenipotentiaries established their first contact at a villa 15 miles north of Rome yesterday afternoon.

Although details of the Italian terms were not disclosed here last night, it was believed they were similar to the conditions dictated to France by Germany.

Consequently, France was expected to accept the Italian demands within a few hours. Hostilities in France will cease six hours after the Boroeaux Government accepts the Italian terms.

Armistice, Not Peace

The terms presented to the French plenipotentiaries last night represented merely the conditions for an armistice and do not represent final peace terms.

Germany's armistice with France also delays the negotiation of final peace terms until the European War has been concluded.

Elaborate arrangements were made here early yesterday to facilitate contact between the French plenipotentiaries and the Bordeaux Government in an effort to speed up the cessation of hostilities in France.

Periodic breakdowns in communications between Compiegne and Bordeaux, it was recalled, delayed the negotiation of an armistice between Germany and France, but the same difficulty was not anticipated here.

The first formal meeting between the French and Italian plenipotentiaries last night was understood to have been confined to the mere presentation of the Italian armistice terms.

Terms Sent to Bordeaux

The French plenipotentiaries immediately communicated the Italian terms to the Bordeaux Government and were awaiting further orders last night. Acceptance of the Italian terms, it was believed, probably will be announced in Rome today and signature of the armistice is expected to follow immeditely.

The French plenipotentiaries arrived at Littorio Airdrome here at 3 p.m. yesterday after spending the night at Munich. They occupied three German Junkers trimotored 'planes which had been escorted from the Italian frontier by two Italian bombers.

The French representatives included several officials who also participated in the French armistice negotiations with Germany. They were accorded a formal reception here at the airdrome by representatives of the Italian Foreign Office and the Italian Army who later escorted them to lodgings in a villa outside Rome.

The American Ambassador to Italy, Mr. William Phillips, was at the aerodrome when the French representatives arrived. He did not confer with them and his presence at the aerodrome was said to have been a coincidence. He had been seeing off an American woman on a commercial transport plane, it was understood.

Ciano Opens Negotiations

The negotiations between the Italian and French plenipotentiaries were understood to have been opened by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and General Charles Huntzinger, head of the French delegation who also negotiated the armistice with Germany. General Huntzinger formerly was commander of the French in Tientsin.

General Roatta of the Italian Army then assumed the leadership of the Italian plenipotentiaries for the remainder of the negotiations. Other members of the French delegation include Vice-Admiral Leluc, Deputy-Chief of the French Admiralty, and M. Leon Noel, former French Ambassador to Poland, they also participated in the armistice negotiations with Germany.—United Press.

(Continued on page 8, col. 6)

Mr. Churchill Will Discuss Armistice

London, June 23.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to make a further statement to the House of Commons Tuesday on the German armistice terms accepted by the Bordeaux Government, the B.B.C. declared tonight.—Havas.

May Reveal Fleet Fate

London, June 24.

Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, may reveal the fate of the French Fleet and the French Army fighting in the Middle East tomorrow when he is expected to address the House of Commons, informed sources said today.—United Press.

Britain Plans Aid for Loyal French Groups

Pledge Sent By Leaders Of Many Colonies

London, June 23.

Britain's preparedness to make financial arrangements to allow the French colonial empire to fight on by her side, was affirmed today in a declaration issued by authoritative quarters here.

"There are encouraging signs that a very robust spirit prevails in the French colonies," the declaration began.

"The French Commander in Chief in Syria has proclaimed the determination of the French forces there to fight on. The Governor-General of Indo-China has declared he will not lower his flag. Tunisia, the Cameroons, Morocco, Senegal and Djibouti have stated their loyal support will be given the Allied cause.

"The British Government is prepared to make the necessary financial arrangements to enable the French colonial empire to play its part.

"As stated by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the war aim of Great Britain is complete restoration of the metropolitan and overseas territories of France," the declaration from the authoritative quarters concluded.—Havas.

French 'Planes Going South

Madrid, June 24.

All day Sunday masses of French aeroplanes flew southward over the Balearics, presumably bound for Tunisia.

When the flights began on Saturday most of the machines were flying singly, but yesterday they were mainly in squadron formations.—Reuter.

French Government Protests

London, June 24.

A statement from Bordeaux, broadcast by the French radio, makes a formal protest against the criticism by Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, of the French acceptance of German armistice terms.

The French Government, the statement declares, rejects the distinction which Mr. Churchill's words intended to make between the Government of France and the opinion of the people of France.

"It (the French Government) is persuaded that it is acting for the best in regard to the interests with which it has been entrusted and it is certain of the adhesion of all Frenchmen," the statement adds;

"British public opinion, when it is informed, will understand that it is impossible for the French Government to follow a line of conduct other than that which it chose."—Reuter.

Syrian French Remain Loyal

Beirut, June 23.

High Commissioner Gabriel Puaux, of French Syria, today formally affirmed his complete agreement with

M. Gabriel Puaux

the decision of General Mittelhauser, Commander in Chief of French troops in the Near East, to carry out the mission of defending the honour of the French flag in Syria.—Havas.

Tribes Join Syrian French

Damascus, June 24.

Following General Mittelhauser's announcement that he has decided to carry on France's mission in Syria, and defend the honour of France and her flag, numerous tribal chieftains have placed their lives and properties at the disposal of the French Authorities.

The news that France's Colonies have decided to continue the struggle, has given satisfaction to the public here.—Reuter.

French Officials in Britain

London, June 24.

Many French officials are working with the British Government, the "Daily Telegraph" said today.

The paper added that these officials

(Continued on page 8, col. 7)

France To Proclaim National Mourning Day When Armistice Is Signed

Council of Ministers Adjourns After Study of Italian Demands for Armistice

Bordeaux, June 24.

A national day of mourning will be proclaimed as soon as the armistice is signed, either late today or early tomorrow, the Government announced today.

The Council of Ministers met at 8 a.m. and studied Italy's demands. The session was suspended at 8.45 a.m., but the Ministers again met at 9.30 a.m.

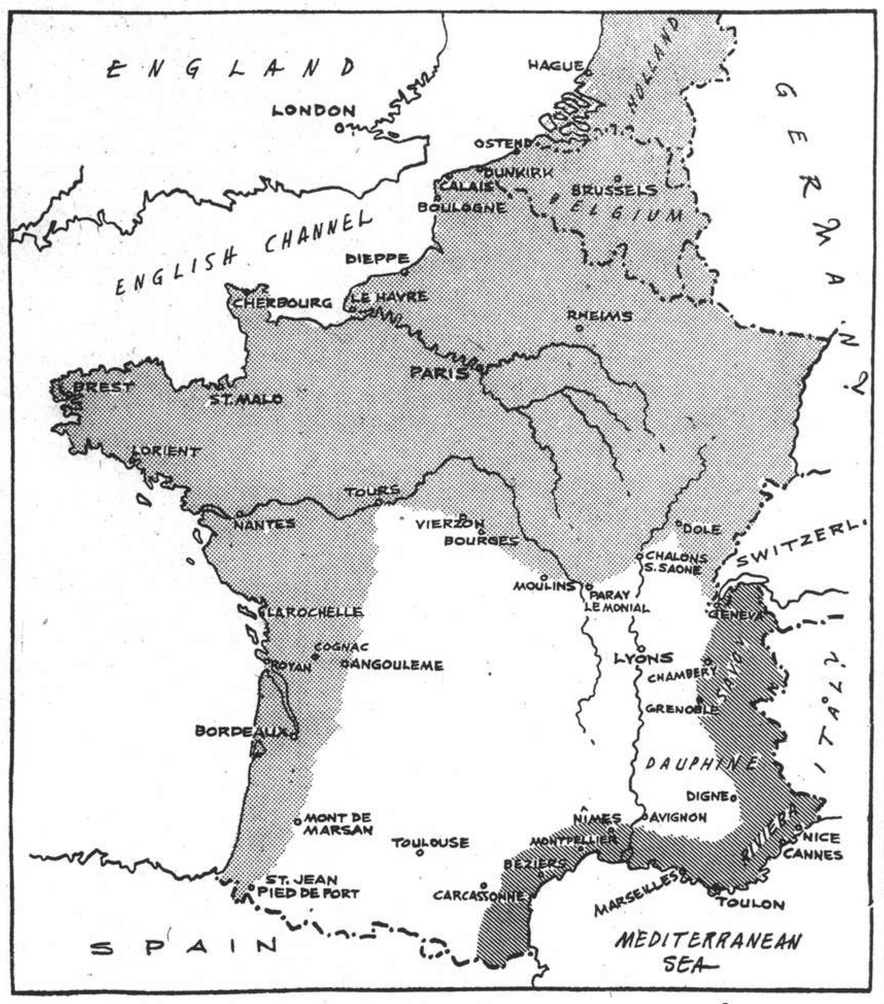
M. Pierre Laval and M. Adrien Marquet, who were appointed Vice-Premier and Minister of State respectively yesterday, sat with the Council.

The text of the Italian demands arrived here belatedly overnight because of the difficulty of establishing telephonic communications with Italy. The French plenipotentiaries received the demands on Sunday at 7.30 p.m. in Rome.

The negotiations with Italy were progressing favourably, a Government source announced.

The French Government is sitting permanently at Bordeaux for the discussions of questions submitted by the French plenipotentiaries.

Immediately after the armistice becomes effective, the Government's next business will be to assure the restoration of normal conditions in the country and establish its own headquarters for a relatively long period.—United Press.



Germany's Demands to France

The dotted portion of the above map reveals the extent of territorial demands made by Germany on France according to the armistice terms published in another column. The whole of the French coastline from Belgium to Spain will come under immediate Nazi control if France accedes to the German demands, as will more than half of France. The rest of the country, it was reported yesterday, would be "self-governed" by sufferance of the German invaders. The shaded portion in the lower right corner of the map shows the territory which, according to reliable sources, has been demanded by Italy as her share in the spoils.

XCDN Changes Its Wavelength

Attention is drawn to the fact that Radio Station XCDN is now operating on a frequency of 1440 kilocycles, which is equivalent to a wavelength of 208 metres. Full daily programme will be found on page 2.

H.M. Consulate in Chungking Ruined

Japanese Planes Demolish British Mission, French Consulate As Well

Chungking, June 24.

The British Diplomatic Mission building, H. M. Consulate and the French Consulate were hit by bombs, when 54 Japanese aircraft bombed the lower city of Chungking, and also the western suburbs, this afternoon.

The British and French Consulates were demolished, while a dud bomb crashed through the roof of the British Diplomatic Mission. All the buildings were prominently marked, as British and French flags were painted on the roofs.

Three 500-pound bombs wrecked the main building of the British Consulate which was being used as a residence for the staffs of the Consulate-General and Diplomatic Mission.

Reuter learns that all the staffs are safe.

A big fire was started in the lower city, but in the raid on the western suburbs, a majority of the bombs landed in the hills on the north bank of the Chialing River. The bombers met heavy Chinese anti-aircraft fire.

Chinese fighter planes engaged the raiders, which distributed thousands of pamphlets over the city, urging the Chinese to cease their restistance.—Reuter.

Chinese Bomb Ichang

At Japanese Field H.Q., June 24.

Sixteen Chinese were killed, 40 wounded, and an American steamer anchored in the Yangtze River was damaged by bomb splinters when eight Chungking warplanes yesterday afternoon raided the vicinity of Ichang, reports reaching here stated.

The Chinese raiders dropped missiles near an oil tank of the Standard Oil Company in the northern suburbs of the town.—Domei.

Chinese Routed in West Kiangsu

A Chungking force of 4,000, which had been concentrating in the western part of Kiangsu province since early this month, was yesterday crushed by three Japanese units which advanced from Kintan and Lishui, south-west of here, dispatches reaching Nanking revealed.

According to field reports, severe hand to hand fighting took place at Chutsekiao. Nine hundred and fifty Chungking dead were left abandoned on the field as the Chinese fled in disorder, the reports said. The Japanese, the same reports disclosed, lost eleven men including two officers. Sixty-one were wounded during the engagement, it was added.

It was further reported that yesterday 130 Chinese guerillas armed with guns surrendered to the Japanese garrison at Wuhu, on the southern bank of the Yangtze River in eastern Anhwei.—Domei.

King Zog of Albania Leaving France

Madrid, June 24.

Reports from France state King Zog of Albania has been given a visa to leave France.

It is stated that while French authorities at present are only granting passports to French subjects of Jewish origin, streams of refugees continue to cross the Spanish frontier on the way to Portugal. Many people in southern France are said to be converting paper francs into goods.—Reuter.

Britain Breaks Off Relations With Bordeaux Government

"French National Committee" Formed Under Gen. de Gaulle; Frenchmen Urged to Continue Resistance

London, June 24.

Embittered by France's capitulation to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, the British Government last night broke off diplomatic relations with the Bordeaux Government headed by Marshal Henri Petain.

An official announcement made here said that Britain "no longer recognizes" the French Government in Bordeaux which signed armistice terms with Germany on Saturday. The announcement said a French "national committee," similar to the Dutch and Belgian refugee governments in England, would be formed here.

General Michael de Gaulle, Under-Secretary of War in the recent Reynaud Cabinet in France, said in a radio broadcast from here on Saturday night that he would head the French "national committee" to be established here.

The B.B.C. announced last night that the British Government would deal with the Refugee French committee "in all matters concerning the prosecution of the war so long as that committee continues to represent all French elements and is resolved to fight the common enemy."

Contravention of Agreements

The announcement said the terms of the Franco-German armistice were a "contravention of agreements solemnly made between the Allied Government to a state of complete subjection."

Gen. de Gaulle said in his broadcast on Saturday night that France had not surrendered to the enemy and that an armistice would be "submission to slavery."

He said that "Frenchmen should continue to fight" and that all possible resistance, "wherever it may be," should be organized to continue the war against Germany.

Other Leaders Invited

"I undertake this national task in England," he said. "I invite leaders like the former Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, and soldiers, sailors and airmen of the French forces to get in touch with me. I invite the French people to follow me. Long live France and her freedom, honour and independence."

The British Ambassador to France, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, was understood to have left Bordeaux for England on Saturday following the signing of the Franco-German truce.

Announcement of the break in diplomatic relations between Britain and the French Government in

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Berlin Suburbs Again Raided

British Forces Invade Ethiopia in Attack Along Broad Front

Berlin, June 24.

Air raid alarms lasting an hour were sounded at 2 a.m. today at Potsdam and the westernmost Berlin suburbs of Zehlendorf, Teltow and Lighterfelde. There was no alarm sounded in Berlin proper, although authorized quarters said that planes could be heard. No bombs were dropped.

The British raid on Saturday morning resulted in bombs dropping on Babelsberg and Gatow, on the Havel Lake, between Berlin and Potsdam.—United Press.

British Invade Ethiopia

Cairo, June 24.

British Somaliland troops, including native irregulars and camel cavalry, invaded Italian territory yesterday along a broad stretch of the Ethiopian border in attacks against Italian frontier posts while British 'planes bombed enemy military objectives, official British communiques said here last night.

The British Middle East Headquarters communique described "lightning raids" and patrol activity behind the Italian frontiers. These operations were said to have covered an extensive area.

During a dog fight over Malta yesterday, a British 'plane shot down an Italian bomber, an official announcement said.—United Press.

Seven 'Planes Bagged

London, June 23.

The Royal Air Force successfully bombed Merville airdrome, near Lille, in France, yesterday, the Air Ministry announced this evening. One German Messerschmitt is known to have been shot down and six others were most probably destroyed in other operations, the Ministry added.—Havas.

Germans in Royan Region

Bordeaux, June 24.

German units have reached the region of Royan, at the sea end of the Gironde estuary, and Saintes, 20 miles inland from Royan.—Reuter.

Advance Along Coast

Bordeaux, June 24.

The situation is without notable change except along the Atlantic coast, where the Germans continue to advance in the direction of Rochefort, states a communique.

On the Alpine front there was a continuation of Italian attempts to progress. On the whole the French still hold their advanced positions, the statement says.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Bombers Active

London, June 24.

"Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday delivered a daylight attack on an enemy-occupied aerodrome at Merville to the west of Lille," states an Air Ministry communique.

"Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire a series of shallow dive attacks was

(Continued on page 8, col. 2)

Japan Formally Demands Burma Highway Closure

Japanese Foreign Office Spokesman Denies Colony Blockaded; British Precautions

Tokyo, June 24.

JAPAN today formally demanded that Britain close the Burma highway and Hongkong for the transportation of war materials to Chungking.

Acceptance of the Japanese demand by Britain would leave China only the Red Route from Russia by which to receive supplies from abroad. France last week accepted Japanese demands that the Chinese supply routes through French Indo-China be closed.

The Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masayuki Tani, summoned the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, to the Foreign Office today to present the Japanese demand regarding Hongkong and the Burma highway.

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said earlier today that Japanese military and naval operations in south China were related to Kowloon and did not constitute a blockade of Hongkong.—United Press.

No Blockade, Suma Says

Tokyo, June 24.

Hongkong is not being blockaded by the Japanese Army and Navy, the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

He said Japanese military and naval operations in south China were related to Kowloon and not Hongkong.

The spokesman said Japan was preparing to protest to Britain against the shipment of war supplies to the Chungking Government over the Burma highway.—United Press.

British Troops Face Japanese

Chumchun, June 24.

British and Japanese troops are now facing each other with a distance of only 100 metres between them on the Canton-Kowloon railway bridge over the Shumchow River.

Immediately following their occupation of the town of Shumchun yesterday, Japanese forces stationed sentries at the railway bridge which is one kilometre from the town.

The Indian soldiers of the British garrison force were guarding the Hongkong side of the railway bridge.—Domei.

British Take Precautions

Hongkong, June 24.

British authorities here are taking certain precautions following disposition of Japanese troops along the borders of the colony.—Reuter.

Situation Said Quiet

Hongkong, June 24.

The situation along the border remains unchanged.

Reuter learns today that an understanding has been reached between the British and Japanese authorities whereby the main bodies of Japanese troops will remain at points inland, while the border bridges will be guarded by only a few sentries.—Reuter.

Japanese to Withdraw Soon?

Canton, June 24.

Although official information is lacking, unofficial sources predict that the greater part of Japanese forces concentrated at Shumchun, near the Hongkong border, will be withdrawn within a week.

It is believed they will leave a small garrison to prevent supplies from crossing the border.—Reuter.

Chungking Report

Chungking, June 24.

It is believed here that Japan is determined to cut communication between China and the outside world through Burma.

Chinese political circles, while admitting the loss of this route, following French concessions to Japan over traffic in supplies through Indo-China, will be serious, express confidence in China's ability to carry on the struggle whatever happens.—Reuter.

Japanese Naval Operations

Canton, June 24.

Results have been achieved by Japanese naval forces in the operations north of Hongkong, it was announced last night in a communique issued by the Press Section of the Japanese South China Fleet command.

The main force of the Japanese naval contingent on the South China Sea, under the direct command of the Fleet Commander, has been strengthening the coastal blockade in the south, while the naval flotilla on the Pearl River successfully assisted in the landing of army detachments for the Shumchun operations, the communique said.

Japanese naval air forces also were active in South China, successfully co-operating with the army operations and scouting and bombing Tamshui, Waiyeung and Pingtihu. Naval planes also destroyed supply routes in the vicinity of these points.—Domei.

Negotiations with Turks Denied By Moscow

Moscow, June 24.

The Soviet Union today in an official communique denied that Russo-Turkish negotiations were under way, and that the Turkish Foreign Minister was planning to visit Moscow.—United Press.

Japan Proposal on Indo-China Made

Details of Inspecting Centres Discussed; China Alleges Against Treaty

Tokyo, June 24.

Trivial and routine matters were discussed between Mr. Masayuki Tani, Japanese Foreign Vice-Minister, and the Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, on Saturday, the spokesman of the Foreign Office, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, announced during his regular conference with the foreign press today.

Mr. Suma also revealed that Mr. Tani on Saturday saw the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsene-Henri, in connection with the Japanese proposals to send a group of Japanese observers to supervise traffic between French Indo-China and Chungking at various key points on the Indo-China Yunnan border.

The French Ambassador, Mr. Suma revealed, promised to send the Japanese proposals to the French Government. The spokesman added that the proposals will be made public as soon as the reply is received from the French Government.—Domei.

No Reply From Berlin, Rome

Tokyo, June 24.

Asked whether any reply had been received from Berlin and Rome to Japan's notification of her particular interest in French Indo-China, the spokesman said no substantial report had been received so far from the Japanese Ambassadors.

Asked why the notification had been addressed only to Germany and Italy, and not to other powers, the spokesman pointed out that talks had already taken place with Washington, London, Paris and other capitals.

The spokesman also gave an assurance that the talks with Germany and Italy were not confined to Indo-China. "We have not in mind any specific area and the talks were of a very general character," he said.—Reuter.

Alleges Violation of Treaty

Chungking, June 24.

A declaration that the closing of the Indo-China route constitutes a violation of the Franco-Chinese treaty of May 16, 1930, as well as of international law, also a warning that China would take self-defence measures in the event of an armed invasion of Indo-China, is contained in a statement issued by Mr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister.

The statement points out that Indo-China is vitally important, not only to commerce between China and abroad, but also for the security of China.

In accordance with the Franco-Chinese treaty, the statement goes on, France agrees to the transportation through Indo-China of all kinds of merchandise, including arms and ammunition, but during the past year the Chinese Government has not used the route for the transit of arms and ammunition, out of consideration for the possible difficulty in which a friendly nation might become involved.

Expressing the opinion that Japan will use Indo-China as a base to attack China, the Foreign Minister declares: "In the case of an armed invasion of Indo-China the Chinese Government, in order to preserve China's existence and independence, will be constrained to take such measures in self-defence as may be deemed necessary to cope with the situation."—Reuter.

"Now The Time to Strike"

Tokyo, June 24.

"Now is the best time to strike a blow at Britain, the United States and France, and strangle Chungking, by cutting its routes of supply," declares a commentator in the "Asahi Shimbun."

"It is now, thanks to Mr. Arita, that French Indo-China has started to block the Chinese frontier. Indo-China was like a ripe fruit, ready to fall at a touch. However, unless Britain co-operates with French Indo-China, it will not get the blow to Chungking.

"At all costs, the Burma route must be cut. Half-hearted measures of repeating these demands is not enough. At any rate, we must fix a time limit to demands. The British Ambassador must know very well what attitude the Japanese Government adopted, when presenting its demands to France, and what feelings the Japanese people hold in regard to Britain."—Reuter.

Russia Engages Axis Powers In Battle For Domination of Balkan States

Greek Waters Reported Mined By Italian Navy to Block Shipping to Turkey, Syria and Egypt

Budapest, June 24.

A dramatic behind-the-scenes struggle for political and economic domination in the Balkans between Russia and the Rome-Berlin Axis was increasingly evident here today on the basis of reports that the Italian Navy had mined Greek waters, blocking shipping to Turkey, Syria and Egypt.

During the last week, developments in Rumania have placed emphasis on the growing friction between the Axis Powers and Moscow, whose counter-pressure in Bucharest so far has prevented King Carol's capitulation to Italo-German demands for the creation of an entirely rightist government in Rumania.

To observers here it appeared today that the reported Italian mining of Greek waters constitutes a warning to Russia to keep out of Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey because Italy wants a clear path for a drive against Salonika and Istanbul if necessary.

Soviet military occupation of the Baltic states—which was regarded here as an anti-German move—and the reported transportation of 100 Russian divisions to the German-Russian frontier between the Baltic and the Black Sea, created the general impression here that Russia was becoming worried over the momentum of the Fascist-Nazi war machine.

The general feeling here was that should ever Russia strike, she would move simultaneously through Bessarabia and Bulgaria. Hence, Rumania might become the battlefield of the Balkans.

In connection with Russia's reputed interest in south-eastern European politics, it is interesting to note that the Russian Minister to Budapest this week invited high government and diplomatic authorities, including the German, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors, to the Soviet Legation to see the first performance of a film entitled "Peter the Great."—United Press.

Britain Faces Great Siege Says Envoy

U.S. Ambassador Appeals For Red Cross Funds

London, June 24.

Everything indicates that Britain will be called upon to meet the greatest siege in the history of man, declared the United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, in a broadcast to America appealing for funds for the American Red Cross in Britain.

"The war has come to Britain," he said. "This island now faces all the danger and misery which swept over Poland, Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France."—Reuter.

Spanish Budget Given

Madrid, June 24.

The 1940 extraordinary budget amounts to 1,200,000,000 pesetas.—Reuter.

Reich Claims Fast Progress Made

Large Quantities of War Materials Declared Captured in Advance

Berlin, June 24.

Large quantities of war material including artillery, were captured by German forces which smashed through all defences and captured the French Atlantic coast as far as the Gironde Estuary, the entrance to Bordeaux, the German High Command announced today.

La Rochelle and Rochefort were captured and the area north of Poitiers was reached, the communique said.

In Alsace and Lorraine further isolated French groups surrendered and more Maginot Line forts were taken, while to the southeast of Lyons, the Germans were breaking French resistance and were thrusting forward in the direction of Grenoble and Chambery, the communique asserted.

German speed boats off Dungeness sank two British steamers, while a submarine reported the sinking of 23,500 tons of Allied shipping, the communique claimed.—United Press.

Complete Submission by France is Demanded

(Continued from page 7)

Italian control. Manufacture of new war material in non-occupied territory is to stop immediately;

Article 7—Land and coast defences with armaments, etcetera, in occupied territory are to be handed over in good condition. All 'planes, fortifications, particulars of mines, barrages, etcetera, are to be handed over;

Article 8—The French fleet, except that part left free for safeguards of French interests in the colonial empire, shall be collected in ports to be specified and demobilized and disarmed under German or Italian control. The German Government solemnly declares it has no intention of using for its own purposes during the war the French fleet stationed in ports under German control, except those units necessary for coast surveillances and mine-sweeping. Except for that part (to be determined) of the fleet destined for protection of colonial interests, all ships outside French territorial waters must be recalled to France;

Article 9—All information about naval mines and defences is to be furnished. Mine-sweeping is to be carried on by French forces;

Article 10—All establishments, military tools and stocks in occupied territory are to be handed over intact. Ports, permanent fortifications and naval building yards are to be left in their present state, not destroyed or damaged. The same is to apply to all means of communication, particularly railways, roads, canals, telephones, telegraphs, navigational and coast-lighting marks. Material for repairs is to be made available;

Article 11—All wireless transmitting stations in French territory are to stop;

Article 12—The French Government is to facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy across unoccupied territory;

Article 13—The French Government is to repatriate the population to occupied territory;

Article 14—The French Government is to prevent transfer of valuables and stocks from occupied to non-occupied territory or abroad;

Article 15—Cost of maintaining the German occupying troops is to be paid by France;

Article 16—All German prisoners of war will be released. The French Government is to hand over all German subjects indicated by the German Government who are now in France or her overseas territory;

Article 17—All French prisoners of war now in German hands are to remain so until conclusion of peace;

Article 18—Provisions are to be made for safeguard of material handed over;

Article 19—A German armistice commission will carry out the armistice co-ordinating with the Franco-Italian armistice;

Article 20—The armistice will enter into force as soon as the French Government has concluded a similar agreement with the Italian Government. Cessation of hostilities is to take place six hours after the Italian Government gives notification of its conclusion. The German Government will announce this by wireless;

Article 21—The present armistice is to be valid until conclusion of a peace treaty and can be denounced at any moment if the French Government does not fulfill its obligations.

It was stated in London last night that the French Government put forward certain relatively unimportant amendments, some of which, it is understood, have been accepted and others rejected. But the terms remain substantially as set forth above.—Reuter.

Bordeaux Not to Be Entered

Bordeaux, June 23.

No German armed forces will enter Bordeaux, seat of the Petain Government, as long as the Franco-Italian armistice conference is in session, Adolf Hitler informed Marshal Philippe Petain today in answer to a specific question.

Announcement of this pledge by Herr Hitler was made after reports from the war areas claimed German units had arrived in the Royan and Saintes regions, north of Bordeaux. Havas.

Vitamins and Minerals for TBC: indespensable "WAKAMOTO" provides the best ones.

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Italian Terms Are Believed Severe

(Continued from page 7)

Bordeaux, June 24.

France warned Premier Benito Mussolini in a semi-official statement last night that she will resist if Italy attemps to impose on France the severe conditions which Chancellor Adolf Hitler was able to enforce against the Petain Government.

The warning appeared in the semi-official newspaper, "Le Temps," while French envoys already were negotiating with the Italian plenipotentiaries near Rome.

Meanwhile, Italian troops in the Alps intensified their attacks against French positions in an effort to speed up French capitulation.

Striving to facilitate a separate peace with Italy, the Petain Government last night brought the former Premier, M. Pierre Laval, back out of political obscurity and made him Vice-Premier and Minister Without Portfolio. M. Laval has long been an advocate of Franco-Italian appeasement.

The Council of Ministers, which met twice yesterday, will meet at 8 a.m. today to discuss Italy's armistice terms.

The official French war communique said last night that "The situation is unchanged except along the Atlantic coast where the Germans continued to advance on the Roche front. On the Alpine front the Italians continued to hold our advance positions."—United Press.

Rome Berlin Agreement

Geneva, June 24.

Italy and Germany, state Italian sources, have agreed to the following:

1. Italian troops will occupy the whole Mediterranean coast of France;

2. The Germans will not penetrate into the region east of Chambéry and Grenoble. (German inactivity in the Lyon area is confirmed by an earlier report);

3. An Italian Prince will establish rule in a semi-independent state covering Nice, also Savoy and part of Dauphine. The boundary will run from Dauphine through the Napoleonic road, Grenoble, Digne and the Riviera.—Reuter.

Manila Frenchmen Disgusted

Manila, June 23.

"The French community of the Philippines loathingly stigmatises the attempt at a separate peace, which would constitute treason and the eternal shame of our country," a cable sent to the Bordeaux Government by Frenchmen here stated today.—Havas.

Berlin Suburbs Again Raided

(Continued from page 7)

made on hangars as well as on aircraft on the ground. During the day offensive patrols were flown by our fighters over France and as a result of an encounter one Messerschmitt 110 was shot down and it is considered that six other enemy aircraft probably were destroyed. One of our fighters is missing.

"It is now established that in the course of night attacks on this country by enemy aircraft during last week two enemy bombers were brought down and destroyed by our balloon barrage. These two enemy losses are additional to those already reported as having been inflicted by our fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft gunfire."—Reuter.

Entire B.E.F. Returns Home

Bordeaux, June 24.

The entire British Expeditionary Force has returned to England, the French radio announces.—Reuter.

Italians Raid Malta Again

Malta, June 24.

Sixty Italian bombers raided the island yesterday afternoon, dropping a large number of bombs.

No military objectives are stated to have been hit, although some damage to private property is admitted. There were no British casualties.

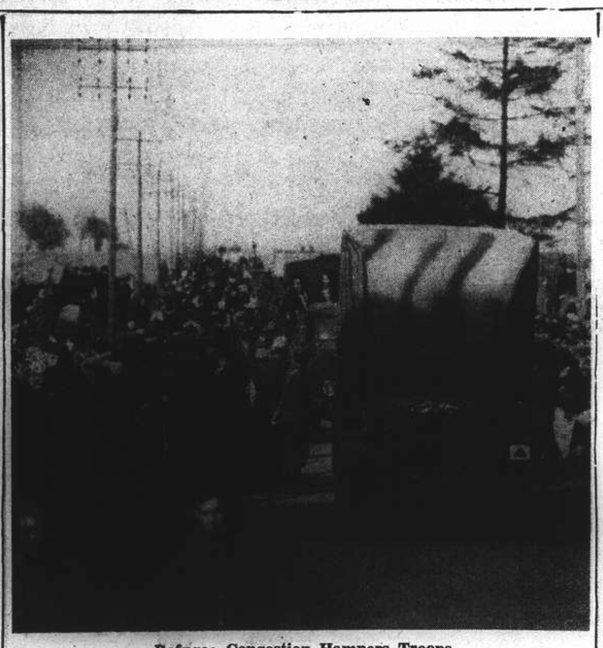
One of the raiders is claimed to have been brought down by British fighters.—Reuter.

Viceroy to Confer With Mr. Gandhi

Simla, June 24.

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, is understood to have invited Mr. Gandhi to visit him at Simla.

Mr. Gandhi is expected to arrive towards the end of the week. In the meantime, Lord Linlithgow is seeing Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League, on Thursday.—Reuter.



Refugee Congestion Hampers Troops

This picture, taken during the exodus of Belgian refugees before the German advance, illustrates how the highways of France were made almost impassable by the thousands who sought safety from the Nazi menace. Movements of troops along these roads was greatly hindered.

Armistice Terms Ease Japanese Fears Of Transfer of French Colonies

Matter Said to Have Been Left Until Peace Treaty Is Signed; Conditions Not Expected to Change

London, June 24.

The absence of any provisions for the transfer of French territories in the Franco-German armistice signed on Saturday was seen here yesterday as an important factor tending to ease current tension in the Far East.

Observers recalled that the Japanese Government in the past week has indicated acute anxiety over the possibility that French territories in the Far East might be transferred to Germany or Italy.

The absence of any terms for the transfer of such French areas as Indo-China to German or Italian sovereignty was expected here to strengthen the hand of Tokyo officials now resisting Japanese extremist demands for the immediate occupation of Allied territories in the Far East.

Observers pointed out that the Franco-German armistice indicates that no final peace terms, including provisions for the transfer of French territories, would be negotiated until the termination of the European war.

Consequently, conditions in the Far East are not expected to be altered until the Allies have been defeated or unless Germany and Italy succeed in gaining control of the seas.—United Press.

Britain Breaks Off Relations with Bordeaux Government

(Continued from page 7)

Bordeaux came a few hours after the release of an official statement here condemning the armistice terms accepted by the Petain Government.

German Guile

The nature of Britain's full reply to the Franco-German armistice terms was not evident here last night, but it was believed Britain would now extend every effort to rally French support outside France to continue the war against Germany.

British officials pointed out the thoroughness of German preparations for an attack on England as embodied in the Franco-German armistice terms.

They believed that whatever concessions, Germany granted for French self-government were intended to strengthen the hand of the pro-armistice faction in the Petain Cabinet in Bordeaux.

The fact that Germany has made no immediate territorial demands on France, in her demands for the absorption of the French Navy into the German fleet, was believed to have been intended to appeal to circles in Britain who, Chancellor Adolf Hitler may imagine, are inclined to seek peace with Germany.

"It might be added to this point," said authoritative circles, "that such a tendency is not exactly vocal in England today." The German demands, with obvious adaptations to changed conditions, in many points are similar to the Compiegne armistice of 1918, it was pointed out here.

Britons Determined

Such conditions, it was said, are not apt to appeal to the British people although they are faced with what the American Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, calls the "greatest siege in the history of man."

Typical British comment after a glance at the Franco-German terms was, "If the Germans get the French fleet under their control, I wonder just how long anyone thinks it will be before the Germans start using it against us?"

There was the firm hope here, however, that the French fleet would not surrender to Germany. Meanwhile, Britain is counting on the remainder of the French Empire outside France to continue to fight, as promised by French leaders in many parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East.—United Press.

Envoy Leaves Bordeaux

Bordeaux, June 24.

With the signing of the Franco-German armistice, Britain has abandoned diplomatic representation with the French Government.

It is learned that the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, accompanied by principal members of the Embassy staff, left Bordeaux aboard a British destroyer.

The Ambassador had stayed in Bordeaux in order to keep his Government informed of developments. The Embassy staff, newspapermen and other Britons left aboard special liners a week ago when it was first learned France had asked for an armistice.

M. Laval was named to the post of Vice-Premier just prior to a Cabinet meeting held at noon on Sunday. The Cabinet degraded General de Gaulle's official status as a result of his radio speech broadcast from London last night.—Reuter.

Britain Modifies Stand

London, June 24.

Modifying the statement broadcast by the B.B.C. last night that Britain broke off diplomatic relations with the Bordeaux Government, authoritative sources today announced that while Britain had not withdrawn its recognition of the Petain Government, the fullest British support was being given to General Charles de Gaulle's National Committee.

The announcement also added that Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell, British Ambassador to France, and British Embassy and Consulate officials in France were only withdrawn to avoid their falling into German hands. The announcement emphasized that this however, "does not affect the continuance of diplomatic relations with the Bordeaux regime."

British Reports Are Denied

Berlin, June 24.

The terms of Germany's armistice with France as issued by the British Ministry of Information must be "regarded as sheer invention," authorized German quarters said today.—United Press.

Battle of Oceans Yet to Be Fought

"Hitler Still Has All His War to Win," Declares "Times"

London, June 24.

"There is no doubt or hesitation in Great Britain or anywhere where the British flag flies—we fight on for something more than self-defence," declares the "Times" today in an editorial on the armistice terms accepted by the Bordeaux government.

The "Times" adds that Nazi Germany, with its wholly self-regarding sterile doctrine, has nothing except slavery to offer mankind, but it is now momentarily in a position to impose its system of negotiations upon Europe by force, if force can do it.

The "Times" continues: "It is the faith of Englishmen, Frenchmen and their friends in the American continent, that force can do no such thing—that the soul of Europe is immortal and in the long run must liberate itself.

"Since the ministers at Bordeaux have abandoned the fight, the Battle of France is lost. The battle of the oceans has yet to be fought out, and while the British Empire, supported by all the survivors of freedom-loving nations, is undefeated, Hitler has still all his war to win.

"Our utmost strength may be taxed, our usmost strength by sea and air must be exerted, but if we hold fast he is defeated.

"The British Empire has to stand as the one hope of the world—and certainly as the one hope for the deliverance of France."—Reuter.

More U.S. Ships May Go to Uruguay

Montevideo, June 24.

This city had its first official view yesterday of the crew of the United States cruiser Quincy, which recently arrived here. Three hundred sailors marched to the Central Plaza where the United States Minister, Mr. Edwin Wilson, placed a wreath on the monument of General Jose Artigas, Uruguayan liberator. The sailors marched through thick lanes of cheering Uruguayans.

Unless new orders are received the Quincy is departing tomorrow but informed quarters expect the U.S.S. Wichita to arrive soon afterward. Other American warships may make bi-weekly visits as long as Uruguay remains in a state of alarm over alleged infiltration of German agents.—Reuter.

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Britain Plans Aid for Loyal French Groups

(Continued from page 7)

intend to co-operate with the French National Committee headed by General de Gaulle.—Havas.

"France will now be made, against her will, into a tool of the German war machine, and secrets shared with her Ally will be pried from her by the enemy; perhaps even plans for the beleagured British island fortress will be delivered under duress into German hands.

"What is still worse, the British are bound to treat occupied France as enemy territory."

"Horrible Sequel"

After adding that Mr. Winston Churchill, British Premier, had indicated the acceptance of the armistice terms would transform France into an active enemy, the newspaper continues: "The horrible sequel will be that the British will be forced to make war upon French territory in enemy hands. They may bomb French cities and incidentally kill French civilians, and perhaps starve France in the grim effort to blockade and starve Germany."

The "New York Herald Tribune" says: "Whatever else it may be, this is certainly not the honourable peace without which the Bordeaux government declared it would resist to the end.

"The Bordeaux government, however, is physically powerless to enforce many if not most of the terms it has signed."—Reuter.

Two French Armies to Fight

London, June 24.

The Resident-General of Tunis and General Eugène Mittelhauser, Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces in the Levant, are determined to continue the war against Germany and Italy, French sources announced today. Thus, two of the largest French armies outside France may be saved for the Allies.—United Press.

"Shanghai Evening Post" Workman Electrocuted

A Chinese workman at the "Shanghai Evening Post" was killed yesterday while operating a printing machine. He was Ssu Bei-jeng, 43, a works foreman, and was attending to a machine when he received a severe electric shock which proved fatal. He died some hours later in the St. Marie Hospital to which he was removed immediately after the accident.

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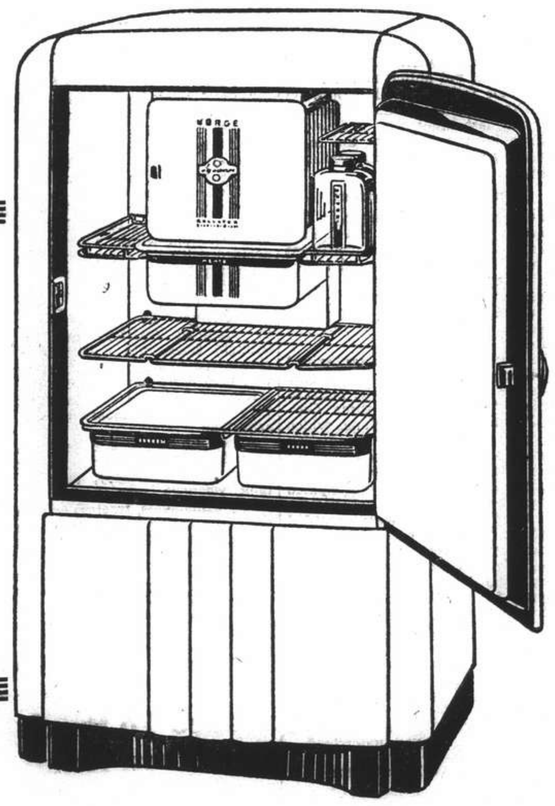

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THIS week's meeting of the Rotary Club will be a closed meeting, on Thursday, at 12.15 p.m. at the Metropole Hotel, 1st floor

Ss. Dairen Maru of the Dairen Kisen Kaisha Line will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen from the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf at 9 a.m. today.

IN the First Special District Court on June 21, Mang Tsun Ding, the licensee of 36 Yuen Chang Road (Other Foodstuffs No. 2 Licence) was fined $20 for keeping for sale milk obtained from an unlicensed source.

MR. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache to the Legation of the United States at Peiping, returned to Shanghai in ss. President Pierce on Saturday, after an official trip to Hongkong.

FIVE Chinese bandits, four armed with pistols, called out a Johnson Hire Car to Keswick Road near Tunsin Road and forced the Chinese driver off, detaining him in a lane nearby for almost two hours. The car, bearing licence No. 18589, was later found in Haiphong Road near Ferry Road.

AMONG the passengers who arrived at Shanghai in ss. President Pierce on Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bradley, Major and Mrs. C. R. Jones, Lieut. G. W. Crocker, Cmdr. and Mrs. J. A. Perez and their son, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Saunders, Lt. Cmdr. and Mrs. H. A. Tellman and their son, G. J. McCarthy, F. J. W. Focken.

THE Municipal Brass Band will play the following programme in Public Garden today commencing at 6 p.m. (weather permitting).

March "Alfred and Marie" ....Benedict
Overture "Lodoiska" .....Gherubini
Valse "Carneval Bilder" .....Strauss
Scena "A Pastorale Scene" ..Ord Hume
Graceful Dance "Dulcie" .....Tovey
Romanza "Ethel" .....Conterno
Selection "Parisana" .....Donizetti
Wilfrid W. Sayer, Band-Master.

A FIVE-year plan for the promotion of popular education in the province has been drafted by the Kwangsi Provincial Government, and approval of the expenditure is at present being sought from the Chinese National Government, according to a report from Kweilin to the "Sin Wan Pao." The plan includes the training of 70,376 teachers, who will be assigned to duties in various districts, the paper says.

THE following passed through Shanghai on their way to San Francisco in ss. President Pierce: Cmdr. and Mrs. F. B. T. Siems, Mrs. E. Fasciato, Mrs. Wm. C. Meyer with two sons, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wallace with their daughters, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bias, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Patton and their daughters, Lt. Cmdr. A. C. J. Sabalot. Passengers for Los Angeles include Mrs. Ruth Alvear and her three sons, and J. Kringel.

AN agreement for an agricultural loan not exceeding $20,000,000 has been reached between the Kweichow Provincial Government and the four State banks for the development of agriculture in that province, it is learned from the "Chinese American Daily News." Discussions of plans for the development of agriculture in the province have been successfully concluded between Mr. Kiang Ping-lin, who represented the four banks, and the provincial authorities, the report states.

ACCORDING to "The Times" the King has been pleased to approve of the following award for gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations: Distinguished Flying Cross: Pilot Officer Vernon William Lamond Stanion. The account goes on to state that: "While reconnoitring northern Denmark, he discovered large concentrations of enemy aircraft at Galborg. Three days later he successfully bombed this aerodrome under most adverse weather conditions and in the face of intense opposition from the ground.

FOR failing to exhibit price lists and/or tags, the undermentioned stallholders in Sinza Market, Shanhaikwan Road, were fined the sum of $10 each in the Special District Court on June 21:—Stall No. 6 Howe Ah Foh; 9 Tsong Ah Yoong; 10 Loo Ah San; 60 Sung Lee Sung; 68 Woo Fu Sung; 207 Zung Tsong Fu; 221 Sze Ah Foh; 311 Kying Yoong Ching; 325 Lieu Ping Hwa. In the same court on the same date, Lee Say Kung, licensee of the American Vegetable Store, 1253 Bubbling Well Road was fined $30 for possessing an incorrect scale.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending June 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was Foreigners 12 and Chinese 236. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, tuberculosis 5; typhoid fever 1. Chinese, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 23; tuberculosis 23; pneumonia 6; typhus fever 4; beri-beri 3; recurring fever 2; cerebrospinal meningitis 2 and dysentery, measles, septicaemia one.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight June 22, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement was Foreigners 13 and Chinese 707. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, cerebrospinal fever 1; tuberculosis 1; dysentery 1 and typhus fever 1. Chinese, typhoid fever 36; tuberculosis 32; typhus fever 12; dysentery 6; relapsing fever 4; beri-beri 3; influenza 2; choleraic diarrhoea 2 and scarlet fever, cholera, paratyphoid fever, measles one each.

IN view of the perilous situation of European Jewry, Rabbi A. M. Kiseleff of Harbin, Chief Rabbi of the Far Eastern Jewry in conjunction with the National Council of Far Eastern Jewry have proclaimed tomorrow 20th Sivan a day of fast and prayers. In accordance with the above decision all Jews of this city are requested to abstain from food and drink tomorrow, the whole day from dawn till 30 minutes after sunset. Appropriate prayers with the reading of the holy scroll of the law will be offered on that day at 6 p.m. at the "Beth Aharon" Synagogue (50 Museum Road) in which the Jews of Shanghai are earnestly requested to participate en masse.

International Red Cross Appeal

58 Hospitals Subsidized Throughout Past Year; Much Medical Relief Work

An appeal has been issued by the International Red Cross Committee for China for the donation of $1,600,000 in order that the work of the Committee may be continued throughout the coming year. The committee evacuated Hankow in 1938 and has taken up new quarters in Kweiyang, following the occupation of the former city.

The International Red Cross Committee is subsidizing 58 hospitals in twelve provinces, with approximately 4,000 beds for sick refugees including orphans and students, victims of air raids, and wounded from the war front. Between November 1938, when Hankow was evacuated, and December 1939, the I. R. C. has paid cash subsidies to the hospital of $277,000, in addition to drug grants exceeding this sum in value. The number of out-patients treated at these hospitals was 2,000 a day, involving subsidies of $62,000.

Drug Supplies

Most of the drug supplies were donated from British and American relief funds, the total amount of drugs distributed to the hospitals, refugee camps and other medical relief organizations being estimated at $1,130,000. The difficulty of transport of these drug supplies has been aided by the donation of a number of lorries operated from gas, which is much less expensive and easier to obtain than gasoline proper. A group of graduates are being trained as drivers of these trucks. A subsidy of $20,000 was granted to the West China Union University Laboratory for research and manufacture of drugs from native raw products.

Refugee Camps

The I. R. C. is maintaining 20 refugee camps, and during the past year has spent $330,000 on refugees. The committee has initiated several industrial projects of weaving and spinning; a camp in Kiangsi with 700 workers has been most successful in this direction. Homes have been supplied for 10,000 war orphans, essential drugs being continually provided, and a scheme for medical relief of refugee studnts in Kunming and Chungking has also been completed recently.

Since the European war started, contributions to the I. R. C. have greatly decreased, only a nominal sum being expected from European funds. U.S.$5,000 have been given by the American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief, but apart from this support is lacking and the I. R. C. has therefore been forced to make an independent appeal, and if this is not recognized the Committee may have to give up its relief work, which would cause great suffering throughout China.

Unrecognized American Sent to Jail

An unrecognized American named John Muller, alias Jack Bluestayn, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court for stealing more than $300 from an American sailor of the ss. President Garfield on June 20.

The accused boarded the ship looking for a job. After being informed that a sailor was in General Hospital having his eyes treated by doctors he went to the hospital and succeeded in luring the sick sailor to go out shopping. He was entrusted with money and some goods bought. He told the sailor that he would leave them in the Y.M.C.A. where he slipped away leaving the sailor alone.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Japanese Boat on Fire

The Sumiei Maru, an M.B.K. Trawler, was slightly damaged when fire broke out in the engine room yesterday morning.

Italian Minister Leaves Egypt

Cairo, June 24.

Count Mazzolini, Italian Minister to Egypt, with members of the Italian Legation and Consular staffs, today left for Palestine en route for Rome.—Reuter.

Chapei Policeman Murdered

Japanese Question Many Chinese Families

Many heads of Chinese families in Chapei were detained by the Japanese military on Sunday for questioning in connection with the gruesome discovery of the body of a Chinese policeman badly chopped with axes, states the "Sin Wan Pao." The dead officer was Jen Chung-ho, who was also formerly connected with the Kuomintang police force in Chapei.

Murder Suspected

His body was found near the railway track and the bicycle used by him was found lying near him. giving an idea that he had been killed in a railway accident. The fact that blood was found far away from the railway indicated that he had been murdered, the report stated. The body also bore marks of violence, its head having several deep axe wounds.

On Sunday morning, more than 30 Japanese soldiers were sent to the scene of tragedy, holding up the traffic in several roads to facilitate investigation. Chapei residents living nearby were driven out for questioning and searched. Heads of families were later taken in trucks to the Japanese headquarters for further questioning.

Japanese Boat on Fire At Pootung Point

Hongkew Fire Brigade station and the firefloat Poochi answered the call when fire broke out in the engine room of the Sumiei Maru, a small boat anchored at Pootung Point, at 11.40 a.m. yesterday. It did not take the firemen long to get the flames under control and the Hongkew engine returned to the station some ten minutes later, while Poochi put the fire completely out by 12.30 p.m. No one was hurt at the fire and the damages sustained by the boat were insignificant.

Closure of Indo-China Route Not Feared

China Said Able to Carry On Resistance

Chinese press comments express the view that Japan's alleged blockade of Indo-China and Burma will not affect China's war of resistance, but that it will offend the United States so seriously that Japan may face the serious problem of having her American supplies suspended entirely.

In an editorial entitled the "Blockade of Indo-China and Burma" the "National Herald" opines that the very attempt indicates that Japan has no strength to expand southward by sea, being so much involved in the China incident that she wishes to settle it as soon as possible. It is predicted that a blockade of Indo-China, where American supplies to China pass through, will cause Washington to adopt a stronger policy which will make Japan think that it does not pay to blockade the French port.

Guerillas Self-supporting

It is asserted that the alleged blockade will not affect China's resistance, because China depends on foreign support only to a very small degree. The paper points out that even guerillas operating in occupied areas are self-supporting, capturing guns from the enemy. The conciliatory attitude adopted by France and Great Britain towards Japan is criticized.

Inspired news articles appear in leading Chinese newspapers here asserting that the Japanese action will affect China very little, because China's most important international route is to Russia which is already linked with Chungking. It is also asserted that China is self-sufficent in firearms after three years' industrial reconstruction in the interior of "free China."

British Soldier Wounds Chinese by Accident

At 1.30 p.m. yesterday, a British soldier, on road duty at the junction of Yu Yuen Road and Edinburgh Road, accidentally discharged his rifle, slightly wounding a Chinese pedestrian in the arm.

The Chinese was immediately taken to hospital where it was found that the bullet had merely grazed his arm. After receiving medical attention, he was discharged.

Disciplinary action will be taken against the soldier.

Demand for Flour Here Doubled

Mills Cannot Supply Other Cities; Rice Price High

Flour mills in Shanghai have decided not to supply outport merchants in view of the increasing demand for flour by Chinese here, as the prices of rice are beyond their reach. It is also learned that they will not sell flour to hoarders but will do their best to give a continuous supply to retail dealers and restaurants so that the poor can buy it. Flour mills will not be closed, as it has been rumoured.

They are trying their best to buy native wheat, despite difficulties, while foreign flour is being used up. Informed quarters reveal that before the prices of various grades of rice recently rose the daily consumption of flour in Shanghai amounted to between 3,000 and 5,000 bags, but since the increase of prices the demand for flour has been almost doubled, making it difficult for flour mills to handle the situation.

Yesterday's rain was welcomed by all Chinese, but villagers and farmers coming here from the interior still hope that there will be more rain in order to ensure a good crop during the autumn. No improvement was noted in the rice market yesterday, except a notice posted by the Shanghai Rice Market warning merchants against speculation. Chinese here still pin their hopes on officials of foreign areas and they hope that the special committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council meeting today will do something to save the situation.

Wife Enticed Away From Husband

Woman Sold to House of Ill-Fame in Tientsin

Li Jang Lien-chao, a jobless man was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined $500 by the First Special District Court yesterday, on a charge that he recently decoyed Mrs. Mow Su-shan, wife of a bath house manager in the French Concession, away from her husband by promising to marry her in Tientsin where he has a big business.

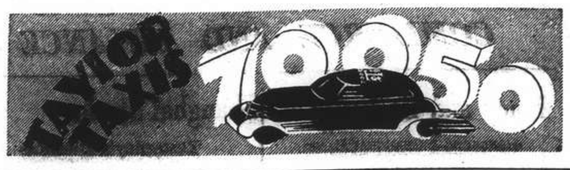
The woman fell in love with the crook and obtained $5,000 from her husband, stating that she would leave for her native home for a visit. She actually went with Liang to Tientsin where she was sold to a house of ill fame for $700, in addition to losing the cash given to her by her husband. Liang recently returned to Shanghai to enjoy himself in a Settlement hotel, squandering his ill-gotten money but the Sinza police overtook him before he had used it all up. More than $3,000 found in his possession was turned over to its legitimate owner by the judge.

Bus Crashes Into Post On Nanking Road

Traffic Held Up for Over Hour After Accident

One person was slightly injured when a bus crashed into a tram standard on the corner of Nanking and Fokien Roads at 8.30 p.m. yesterday. Traffic was held up for about an hour after the accident while the bus was removed and the damage cleared up.

The accident occurred when a motor car travelling west tried to squeeze in front of the bus and a tram which was moving in the opposite direction. The tram was travelling too fast and was unable to pull up, hitting the car a glancing blow which knocked it in front of he oncoming bus. The bus swerved to avoid the car, and ran into a standard, but was not seriously damaged, the radiator being driven n



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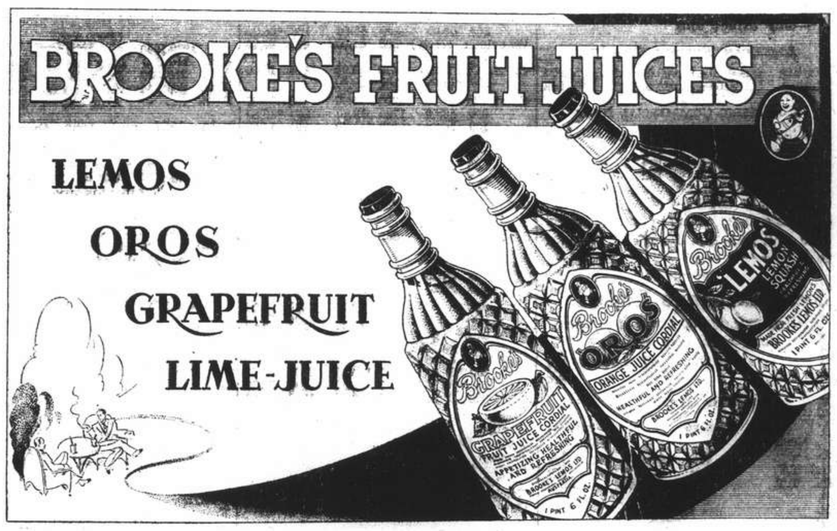

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Yen 23	100
Guilders 11¼	100
Rupees 21¾	100
Pesos 12⅛	100
Hongkong $26⅛	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/32d.	$ 59.53
U.S. $100 @ 6 3/16	$1,616.16
London—demand, $1=	4 1/32d.
4 months' sight credits	4 3/32d.
4 months' sight docts	4 5/32d.
6 months' sight credits	4 1/16d.
6 months' sight docts	4 3/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$6 5/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$6¼
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$6⅛

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

£1=U.S. $3.73½ U.S. $1=64.26d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling 3 11/16d. U.S. $6 3/16
Hongkong/London 1/3

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,075.50 C.N.$1,000.00

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders Buying 11⅞*
Java Guilders Selling 11⅝
*—only export bills

AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,600.00 £1=$59.076
Selling U.S.$100=$1,649.484 £1=$60.592

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
" Buying " @ 6 1/32 " H.H.$ 1
U.S. $ Selling " @ 9¼ " H.H.$100
" Buying " @ 9½ " H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 151 per H.H.$100
buying @ 157 " H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.706
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $4.259

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 3 13/16 Lowest 3 11/16
U.S. $ 6 3/32 6 1/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING	
Cash			June	
£ T.T.	3 13/16	4 m/s. l.c.	4 1/16	
G.$ T.T.	6 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	6 3/32	
Rs. T.T.	22	15 d/s.	22½	

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	61.01	—
Bombay offtake 75 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash 3.73½
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash 3.68
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash 3.73

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 3 13/16 sterling and 6 1/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market was steady and quiet all day. Speculators were inactive, merchant resales and some end of month liquidation by banks being responsible for the steadiness. On the day's business sterling rose from 3⅞d. to 3 13/16d. and U.S.$ from 6 to 6 3/16 cents. High rates for the day were 3 13/16d. and 6 3/16. At the close the market was uncertain at:—

3 13/16 sterling 6 3/16 U.S.$ Cash/June
3 13/16 " 5 15/16 " July

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)	$66.00
Cotton yn. 20's D.H. b.p. Cash	$955
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	176
Wheat .. per picul (50 kilos)	Unq.
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)	14.30
Flour, export "	*16.25

*Nominal.

picul

Raw silk, Steamfil, Ex B.	13/15	$5,600
" "	20/22	4,900
" "	20/22 78%	5,050
		Nom.

Phoenix Assurance Company Report

Copies of the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., London, balance sheet for the year ending December 31, 1939 have just been received in Shanghai. After making full provision for all outstanding claims and other contingencies the following profits are revealed:—Fire Department £201,779. Accident Department £330,074. Life Department £19,903.

The sum of £376,875 has been set aside for dividends payable in 1940, and the balance of the profit and loss account to be carried forward is £1,473,676. The funds of the company now stand at £38,374,000.

These very profitable results have been achieved in spite of most difficult conditions in many parts of the world.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bid in Pesos)

June 24.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing	p.m. Closing
Atoks	.1275	.1275
Baguio Gold	.1425	.1425
Consolidated Mines	.0017 S	.0017 S
East Mindanao	.0675	.0675 S
I. X. L.	.23	.23
Ipo Gold	.05	.05
Itogen	.15	.15 S
Masbate Consolidated	.0675	.065 S
Mine Operations	.06	.0575 S
Suyoc	.09	.09
Mindanao Motherlode	.0775 S	.08 S

S—Sales.
Turnover for the Morning: 2,500 pesos.
Shares Index: (Morning Session) 48.00.
—Reuter.

May Rubber Outputs

	lb.
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	31,000
Consolidated Rub. Est. (1914), Ltd.	88,702
S'hai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	57,573
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	43,276
Tanah Merah Estate (1916), Ltd.	71,000
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	46,508
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	35,890
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	44,000
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	52,121

Silver Quotations

London, June 24.

Silver prices today registered a sharp drop in London, with quotations listed as follow:

	June 21	June 24
London spot	22 7/16d.	21 13/16d.
" forward	21 11/16d.	21d.
" gold	168/—	168/—

—Reuter.

Rubber Report

Yesterday's Opening

New York/London U.S.$3.68¾

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

There was very little change in prices during yesterday's trading, which was the quietest the exchange has experienced for some time. Dockyards and Ewos were as usual the favourites, but to show how dull the market was, many issues recently popular were never traded at all.

Official Averages

1940 High	1940 Low		Today's Average	Change
106.55	105.32	General	243.27	+0.36
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	174.78	—2.37

Total 121,764 shares, 540 bonds.

Morning Session

I. I. Trust	500	1*11.60	500	11.50
S'hai Loan			500	*13.50
Yangtsze Finance	500	8.50	1000	8.40
S'hai Securities			500	3.40
China Realty	1500	7.90	1500	7.85
500 7.75				
S'hai Land			600	*10.30
Metro Land			500	9.60
Dockyards	500	26.50	1000	*26.50
100 *26.75	500	*26.25	400	26.25
500 26.00	500	*26.00	400	25.75
200 25.50	400	*25.75	500	25.75
500 25.50	100	25.50	900	25.75
500 *25.75	100	*26.00	2700	25.75
1500 *25.50	500	25.50	300	*25.75
4900 25.75	200	25.50	400	*26.00
100 26.00	2000	25.75	900	*25.75
100 *26.00	1200	25.75		
Wheelock (Old)	100	47.50	100	47.00
900 46.00	200	46.50	100	*46.00
Wheelock (New)	200	41.00	400	40.75
600 41.00				
C. G. Omnibus	400	18.90	700	18.80
100 *18.60	100	*18.80		
S'hai Gas	200	17.80	100	18.00
600 18.50	1700	18.70	300	*18.80
100 18.80	100	*18.70	700	18.60
600 18.50	600	18.40	200	*18.40
200 18.30	600	18.50	200	18.40
500 18.60	100	18.70	300	18.80
800 19.00	100	*19.00	200	19.10
600 18.80	500	*18.80	400	18.60
Telephone	200	31.00	200	31.25
100 31.50				
Metal	300	*21.50	300	21.50
1000 21.25	300	21.00	100	*21.25
1400 21.25	100	*21.50	100	*21.00
600 21.25	200	21.00	200	*21.25
100 21.25	600	*21.00		
Exploration	500	12.30	3000	12.10
500 *12.00	2500	12.00	1000	12.10
Ewo Mills (Ord)	100	34.25	100	34.00
100 33.75	900	33.50	200	*33.50
100 33.25	200	*33.25	1800	33.75
200 *34.00	400	*33.75	3500	33.50
200 *33.25	100	*33.50	400	33.75
900 33.50	400	*33.75	1800	33.50
Anglo Java			700	21.00
Chemor			3000	1.70
Sungei Duri			300	49.00
Tebong			1000	1.16
Power 5½% Debs.			2000	83.75
15000 *84.00	5000	83.50	5000	83.50
Telephone 6% Debs.			2000	94.00
Central Prop. 5½%			5000	93.00

ODD LOTS

A. Java			50	20.25
Y. Pinance			300	*8.45
Sungei Duri			50	49.00
Power (Pref)	1	*130.00	8	*130½
2 *130½	3	130.00		

Afternoon Session

I. I. Trust	500	11.20	500	*11.00
S'hai Loan			500	13.20
Yangtsze Finance			500	8.40
China Realty			500	7.75
S'hai Land	500	10.00	500	*10.10
Central Prop.			200	*14.60
Metro. Land			1000	9.60
Dockyards	300	*25.50	3000	*25.50
200 25.75	1900	25.25	1400	25.00
400 24.75	700	*24.50	600	24.50
1200 24.75	1200	*25.00	200	25.00
300 24.75	700	*25.00		
Wheelock (Old)	100	45.75	200	45.50
100 45.00	100	45.25		
Wheelock (New)	400	40.75	100	40.00
100 40.50				
C G. Omnibus	200	18.60	100	18.50
S'hai Gas	100	18.70	400	18.60
100 18.50	500	18.40	1400	18.50
100 18.60				
Telephone			100	30.75
Tram (Bearer)	£1		100	43.00
Metral	500	21.00	400	20.75
300 *20.75	100	20.50	100	20.25
600 20.50	100	*20.50	200	20.75
Kaiping			100	42.00
Exploration	500	12.00	1000	11.90
500 11.80	500	11.70		
Power (Pref)			50	130.25
Ewo Mills (Ord)	100	*33.25	1500	33.25
200 *33.00	1300	33.00	800	32.75
200 *32.50	300	32.50	400	32.25
100 *32.00	800	32.00	100	*31.75
1400 32.00	900	32.25	300	*32.25
2400 32.50	400	*32.50		
Anglo Dutch			100	10.50
Anglo Java	100	20.75	100	20.50
Kroewoek	1000	1.56	1000	1.54
Repah			4000	0.92
Kelantan			1000	0.68
Tebong			1000	*1.14
Tanah Merah			2000	2.70
Power 5½% Debs.			10000	83.50
Metro. Land 6% Tael Debs. 21/6/40			10000	*80.00
Exploration			500	11.90

ODD LOTS

Yangtsze Finance	100	8.50

*—Direct Business.

Sugar in Japan to Be Controlled

Distribution Corporation Will Handle All Domestic Requirements From July 1

Tokyo, June 24.

From the beginning of July the domestic distribution of sugar in Japan will be controlled, through a Yen 2,000,000 Sugar Distribution Corporation, by the 12 major sugar manufacturing companies and four large sugar trading concerns, under a scheme worked out by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

In future sugar retailers will notify local wholesalers of their requirements. In each prefecture a wholesalers' association will be set up, which will report its needs to a district sugar association, of which there will be five for the whole of Japan. These will inform the four major sugar trading companies, which will then report their total requirements to the Sugar Distribution Corporation. The latter will allot the sugar stocks at its disposal to meet the country's needs. The amounts allotted will depend on the total stocks available but, broadly speaking, each of the four trading companies will be allotted the quantity it handled in 1938.

Rationing

The distribution system will be applied not only to the six big cities, where a ticket-ration system is already in force; and to confectionery manufacturers and other big consumers, who have been rationed on a basis of 80 per cent. of the amount of sugar they used last year, but also to rural areas, which so far have been left to fend for themselves.—Reuter.

Metropolitan Land Co. Interim Dividend

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd., held on June 24, it was decided to pay an interim dividend of 40 cents per share on July 15.

China's Foreign Trade For May

According to the monthly returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs covering the foreign trade of China, net Imports during May, 1940, totalled Gold Units 79,793,890 (G.U.=49 11/32 pence for May). Net exports totalled $225,156,185. January-May figures were G.U.290,573,911 and $769,010,772, as against G.U.237,061,729 and $343,184,595 respectively in 1939.

Export Figures of The United States

American Economy is Being Shaped by the War Returns Show

It is now becoming evident that American economy is being shaped by the war. Evidence of this is to found in the merchandise trade figures, especially of exports states the New York correspondent of "The Economist."

Merchandise Exports of the U.S.

($'000,000)

1939	1940	1939	1940	1939	1940
Jan. 210	359	May 246	—	Sept. 284	—
Feb. 216	339	June 233	—	Oct. 323	—
Mar. 265	344	July 227	—	Nov. 287	—
Apr. 228	—	Aug. 248	—	Dec. 357	—

In 1937 and 1938 these figures averaged $275 and $255 respectively. For the four months December-March the exports hove been averaging about $100 millions above the corresponding months of the previous year.

The following table is a re-arrangement of one compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its monthly review for May:—

Domestic Merchandise Exports

	Sep. 1939-Mar., 1940 ($000.000)	Percentage change compared with Mar. 1939	Percentage change compared with Sept. 1938 1st quarter, 1939
United Kingdom	371	+ 17	+ 45
Canada	339	+ 48	+ 54
Australia	50	+ 44	+106
Union of South Africa	43	+ 2	+ 11
France	193	+134	+249
Sweden	71	+ 63	+ 34
Netherlands	71	+ 35	+ 24
Russia	59	+ 81	+131
Italy	53	+ 60	+104
Belgium	40	— 4	+ 3
Latin America	468	+ 45	+ 48
Japan	156	+ 7	+ 4
Total above countries	1,980	+ 38	+ 55
Total—all countries	2,341	+ 34	+ 51

The countries enumerated cover about 85 per cent. of our exports for the period. From the figures for trade with the belligerents it appears that exports to the United Kingdom were slow in increasing, and have increased slightly less than the average. Exports to France, ordinarily small, have increased far more than the average.

Rate of Increase

Among European neutrals the rate of increase (except for Belgium) has averaged high, but the figures are normally rather small. Three common interpretations are put on their increases: (1) That they represent a stocking programme analogous to our own hurried accumulations of last autumn, but more protracted; (2) a shift of demand by reason of inaccessibility of previous source of supply; (3) a "leak" in the Allied blockade.

The increase to Latin America approximates the average. This can be attributed largely (perhaps almost entirely) to a shift by reason of inaccessibility or anticipated inaccessibility of usual sources of supply, with our "drive" to capture the Latin-American market through the activities of the Export-Import Bank and increased shipping services as a secondary factor. Our exports to the Asiatic areas show much less than the average increase.

One way and another, war has brought an increase in our export trade of one-third if we base on the seven-month period and of one-half if we base on the first quarter of the year. Perhaps not all this should be attributed to war; but certainly it is the predominant influence. Ordinarily our export trade does not figure heavily in interpretations of our economy; but so sudden an increase, even if it only represents a small percentage of the national income, is notable if it is at all protracted.

Position Uncertain

The interpretation of these figures is uncertain. They include a large and concentrated non-recurring movement of cotton under the export subsidy, but the bulk of the increase was in non-agricultural commodities. There are two divergent opinions in New York—one that these large exports are temporary, the other that exports will continue large or even become larger. Two inferences, however, seem justified: first, that the appearance of a large export movement, just when an abrupt and rather severe domestic recession was in progress, did afford a partial compensating factor; second, that the export movement has neither been large enough nor protracted enough to have become a major influence on the general level of production and trade. It has, however, strongly affected specific items—machine tools, aeroplanes, pulp and paper, and steel. In fact, steel production in April has averaged about 60 per cent. of capacity; and it is said that about one-sixth of this goes abroad, a proportion well above the average. The war, in fact, has influenced the shape rather than the level of our economy.

Rayon Production Falls Off in Japan

Tokyo, June 23.

Production of rayon in May amounted to 5,793,950 pounds, 3,462,670 pounds, or almost 60 per cent. less than in May 1939 according to an announcement by the Rayon Industrial Federation.

Output was 112,992 pounds greater than in April. January 1 to May 31, production of rayon yarn totalled 26,308,864 pounds, a decline of 17,972,930 pounds as compared with the 1939 period.—Havas.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, June 24.

Kogo 5% Y.107.35

—Reuter.

British Banking and the War

Faced with a New and Formidable Set of Problems; Adjustments to War Economy

THE war has faced British banking with a new and formidable set of problems. They relate to questions of general credit policy as well as to those of a more technical character, deriving from the phenomena of evacuation, decentralization and the departure of the clearing from London. It is the former and more fundamental issues that will be considered in this article. These problems of credit policy are not new; they call for no revolution in banking practice and tradition. Each specific transaction and decision involved has had its countless precedents in the history of British banking policy. But what is new is the context of a controlled economy into which they are framed. For the first time the British banking system has had to fit itself into the paftern of a rigidly controlled capital market and of an economy consciously tuned to maximise our war effort ("consciously" in this context need not mean "effectively"), states "The Economist."

The authorities had realized before the outbreak of the war that the test which was then forcing itself on this country and the Empire would, if it was to be successfully survived, require a more complete mobilization and more controlled canalization of our capital resources than could be achieved by the incentive of private gain in an individualistic economy. Hence the immediate attack on the freedom of the capital market as the key position in the attainment of an effectively controlled economy. The first move in this offensive was the control of the exchange market which was to convert the capital market into that closed circuit in which alone efficient directive control could be exerted. In the second place, a complete ban was placed on issues of new capital and conversions other than those operations specifically authorized by the Capital Issues Committee. By these two measures—one preventing the exodus of domestic capital and compelling the gradual return of capital invested abroad, and the other canalising the stream of new capital in the required directions—the authorities were given a power altogether unprecedented in this country of shaping the character of new capital expenditure and consequently of our productive effort. That power has been gradually reinforced since the outbreak of the war by such measures as the increased restriction of rents (which militated against investment in bricks and mortar) and, later, by the limitation of dividends on ordinary shares (which militates equally powerfully against investment in equities).

Solution Adopted

This control of the capital market would have been to some extent undermined if the banks' operations had not been co-ordinated to it. British banks would, it is true, have been unlikely to satisfy the needs for long-term capital which, by reason of the control, could not be filled in the open market; but the control of short-term credit provided by the banks is in many ways complementary to the controlled distribution of longer term capital, and somehow or other the banks had to be brought within the scope of a co-ordinated capital market. There were obvious objections to achieving this end by virtue of the Defence Regulations which had brought into being such measures as the control of the foreign exchange market. The solution adopted was a typical example of British technique. The was an informal approach to the banks requesting them to follow certain general precepts in their policy no loans and advances, and one may confidently say that the results of this informal approach have been every whit as effective as those flowing from the application of a statutory form of control backed by all the penalties of the law. The banks were requested in the first place to refuse demands for advances by trades of luxury and non-essential character. At the same time they were asked to recall, wherever feasible, facilities being used for such purposs. The positive converse of these negative injunctions was the request to give special consideration to requests for credits from firms engaged on Government work or in activities of an essential character. Moreover, after the issue of the first War Loan, the banks undertook with a unanimity which could not be fortuitous to provide special short-term facilities to enable their clients to apply for the stock and spread their instalments over a lengthier period than that provided in the prospectus.

Redistribution of Advances

Under the guidance of these instructions, and given the new orientation of industrial activity in this country since the outbreak of the war, the banks have effected a considerable redistribution of their advances over the past eight months. The customary figures of the distribution of bank advances were not published at the end of the last year, and no official data on this subject are available to the public. But one may confidently assume that beneath the astonishing stability of the total of clearing bank advances—they stood at £984,518,000 last August and at £983,360,000 last April—there has been a considerable volume of repayments and fresh advances. The mechanism by which this control of bank advances functions is that which each bank has gradually elaborated to solve the problem of loans policy. In some cases, it is a decidedly centralized machine; in others, it leaves more room for local initiative. The guiding lines have been given to the appropriate authorities—local boards, branch managers, and head office officials to whom questions of advance policy have to be referred—and a great deal has been achieved in shifting the orientation of bank loans to trade and industry. Some of this shift has, needless to say, been due to changes in industrial demand for accommodation and has been initiated by the customers themselves, rather than by the banks.

Confirmed Credits

The discount policy of the banks has necessarily been dominated since the beginning of the war by the expansion in the Treasury bill issue. With the outbreak of the war and the compulsory cancellation of foreign acceptance credit facilities, the volume of commercial paper in the London market fell abruptly. That movement was, however, completely masked by the simultaneous expansion in the Treasury bill issue. The volume of commercial paper has rapidly recovered from this immediate war slump. As soon as the machinery for re-granting overseas credits under the new exchange regulations got into its swing the volume of commercial paper arising from these reconstituted credits began to swell again. But the total has never regained even the depleted level at which it stood on the outbreak of the war. In the first place, the volume of international trade has slumped, while German standstill paper and Scandinavian acceptances have disappeared from the market. In the second place, the tendency since the outbreak of the war has been for acceptance credits to be replaced by confirmed credits available at sight. The banks have found that the uncertainties of war have emphasized the unpopularity of the unconfirmed credit, which had been losing importance for many years past. The confirmed credit is more adaptable to the scheme of exchange control now operating in this country. In any case it answers the need for certainty and gives the protection which the beneficiary is in particular likely to demand in times of war. But within the grant of these confirmed credit facilities it is also apparent that the requirements of international trade have since the outbreak of the war been more and more concentrated on credits available at sight under which the paying bank pays cash against the receipt of documents. This form of credit fits in well with the demand for liquidity and safety in times of war, and the banks have been providing such facilities on an increasing scale. But these particular credits produce no bills, and the increasing resort to them has caused another diminution in the volume of commercial paper circulating in the market and available for the banks' portfolios. It was hoped soon after the outbreak of the war that the immediate slump in commercial paper might be substantially made good by the increase in the volume of paper drawn or accepted by various State organizations and discounted in the market. There has, in fact, been a welcome inflow of bills to which the names of the Ministries of Supply and Food have been appended. But their aggregate volume remains small.

Treasury Bills

From the point of view of discount policy, therefore, commercial paper has sunk into complete insignificance. It is the Treasury bill which now, more than ever before, dominates the stage. Since the outbreak of the war the total of Treasury bills outstanding has been increased by £264,600,000, and of this sum £185,000,000 is accounted for by Treasury bills issued through the weekly tender. Over the same period the clearing banks have increased their holdings of bills by some £60,000,000—a movement which must veil a considerable reduction in the holding of commercial paper. This increase in the bill holding has been an exceptionally welcome movement. It has removed all traces of that Treasury bill starvation, the result of Exchange Account support for sterling at a time when foreign funds were leaving this country in large quantities, from which the banking system suffered during a large part of 1939. The authorities for their part have done their part in ensuring that the cash basis was at all times adequate to enable the banks to take up without difficulty the increased supply of bills making its way to the discount market. The position as reflected in the latest clearing bank statements—those for April—is admittedly becoming slightly over-liquid. The liquidity ratio—taking cash, "near cash," short loans and bills as against deposit liabilities—works out at 35.1 per cent., which is well above the accepted norm. That figure will, other things being equal, tend to rise further, as we are now at the beginning of a period in which the floating debt should expand sharply. But these "other things" may be disturbed by a funding operation for which the banking position appears to be fairly ripe.

This position will stand out in greater emphasis when we consider the banks' investment policy since the outbreak of the war. There has been a gradual increase in their investments from £599,356,000 last August to £617,590,000 for April. But the expansion has not been proportionate to the general growth in balance sheet figures. The ratio of investments to deposits has in fact fallen between these months from 26.7 to 26.2 per cent. Admittedly these percentages are high when judged in the light of what appeared normal before the enormous expansion of the early 1930's—an expansion that must, incidentally, have yielded magnificent capital profits. But new criteria of what is normal are being created in this as in other spheres, and it looks uncommonly as though the banks were destined to see their ratio of investments to total resources increase further. In the United States, for example, where the principles of liquidity in deposit banking are as strongly entrenched as in this country, the present ratio of investments to deposits among member banks is as high as 46 per cent. Those may well be the levels towards which our own banking situation will be trending. The fears of seeing the position seriously unbalanced by a heavy depreciation in the value of gilt-edged securities is for the time being removed by the establishment of minima below which the prices of these securities will not be allowed to fall. If the banks' holding of Government securities reaches a point at which the solidity of balance sheets might be called into question, it would always be open to the Government to make special provisions for the valuation of these holdings in the books of the banks. There are many precedents for such arbitrary valuation of investment holdings in Continental banking legislation. As yet, however, the need to envisage such devices does not arise. The investments still stand in the books at figures which repreent considerable hidden reserves. The banks have not yet embarked on a substantial expansion of security holdings at the prices ruling in the present "closed circuit" capital market. Their participation in the 3 per cent. War Loan seems to have been insignificant—and rightly so if their help was not required—and their gilt-edged absorbing capacity reserved for other occasions.

Increase in Liquidity Ration

Hitherto the main change in the structure of banking assets brought about by the war has been a considerable increase in the liquidity ratio. It has not been a change militating greatly against banking profits—as such changes normally do—because the banks have been able to maintain their short loan and discount rates at about twice the level which obtained under the previous 2 per cent. Bank rate period. But the expansion in liquid assets is not likely to continue. It has been a result of the gearing of the banking system to the task of financing the war. That gearing must be the dominant factor in banking policy for the time being. The next step which it is likely to bring will be funding of part of the liquid assets into longer term Government securities.

So far, therefore, the war has brought little apparent change to the crystallization of banking policy as represented by the structure of banking assets, but at the same time a considerable redistribution of the banks' loans and advances has taken place. It is in the sphere of discount policy that the impact of the war has made itself most evidently felt. The growth in the bill portfolio represents up to now the most direct contribution that the banks have made to the financing of the war. That contribution will sooner or later make itself apparent in the investments, a transition which will probably be hastened with the gathering momentum of war. The banks as a whole must accept the prospects of a growth in their holdings of Government securities both absolutely and in relation to their aggregate resources. That will be the next direction in which the banks' adjustments to a war economy will probably manifest itself.

Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

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Authorised Capital		HK$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up		HK$20,000,000
Reserve Funds	Sterling	£6,500,000
	Hongkong Currency	HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		HK$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Board of Directors:

H. V. WILKINSON, Chairman; Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Deputy Chairman; J. K. BOUSFIELD, A. H. COMPTON, Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL, G. MISKIN, K. S. MORRISON, Mr. T. E. PEARCE, C. C. ROBERTS, Hon. Mr. A. L. SHIELDS, *Chief Manager:* SIR VANDELEUR M. GRAYBURN.

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TOA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure (Summer Time)
NAGASAKI MARU	June 25 (Wayside Wharf)	June 26 at 10 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	June 27	June 28 at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	June 30	July 1 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	July 2	July 3 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

		(Summer Time)
TAIYO MARU	June 26 (Wayside Wharf)	June 28 at 2 p.m. (Wayside Wharf)
TAIYO MARU	July 4	July 7
KASIMA MARU	July 7	July 11 at 10 a.m.

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephones 45297, 42350, 42359

TOA KAIUN KAISYA
5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

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(Incorporated in England)

Head Office: London — Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,800,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,050,000
RESERVE FUND	1,075,000

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N. Y. K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu

KAMAKURA MARU	July 8
NITTA MARU	July 26
ASAMA MARU	Aug. 11
KAMAKURA MARU	Sept. 2

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver

	From Kobe
HIKAN MARU	June 28
HIKAWA MARU	July 19
HIE MARU	July 31

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama

SADO MARU	July 2
AWATA MARU	July 19

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila

	From Nagasaki
KITANO MARU	July 22
KAMO MARU	Aug. 19

European Mail Line
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo Bombay, Durban, Cape Town, Casablanca and Lisbon
HAKOZAKI MARU ... July 8

Bombay and Calcutta Line
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, and Calcutta
TUSIMA MARU ..... July 4
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
GINYO MARU ..... July 8

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
RAKUYO MARU ..... July 27

Shanghai-Hongkong Line
KAMAKURA MARU .. July 3

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA** Telephone 12842
General Passenger Agents, Cunard-White Star Line

MAERSK LINE

OUTWARDS:

	Arr. Shanghai.
m/s. GRETE MAERSK	July 10
m/s. HULDA MAERSK	July 11
m/s. BARDALAND	July 20
ms. MARCHEN MAERSK	July 29
m/s. BRAGELAND	Aug. 9

From New York, Norfolk, Savannah, Panama, and Los Angeles.

MAERSK LINE Shanghai Agency
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YAMASHITA LINE

FAR EAST—NEW YORK—SOUTH AMERICA
Regular Service

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30 Foochow Road Telephones 17003, 17138

D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure
ss. DAIREN MARU	June 23	June 25 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	June 25	June 27 at 9 a.m.
ss HOTEN MARU	June 28	June 30 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	July 1	July 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MTRU	July 4	July 6 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	July 7	July 9 at 9 a.m.

NOTICE: Above Sailing times are all "Daylight Saving time"

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)

ss. HAKKA MARU	June 26
ss. KOGA MARU	June 29

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110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

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Vessel	Sails Seattle	Shanghai Arr./Sails	Hongkong Arrives	Manila Arr./Sails
ss. CAPILLO	Sailed	June 22/26	June 29	July 4/14
ms. CROWN CITY	June 30	July 22/26	July 29	Aug. 3/13
ss. COLLINGSWORTH	July 15	Aug. 6/9	Aug. 13	Aug. 18/28
ss. SATARTIA	July 30	Aug. 21/25	Aug. 28	Sept. 2/12

Subject to change without notice

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
17 The Bund AGENTS Telephone 12634

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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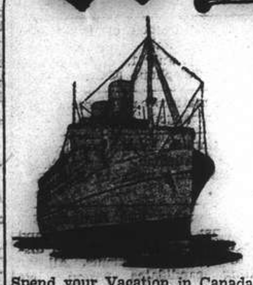

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O. S. K.

Shanghai Sailing
For New York via Los Angeles
TOKAI MARU ..... Aug. 4

Kobe Sailings
For Europe via New York

For South America via S. Africa
ARGENTINA MARU .. July 15

For South America via Panama
BUENOS AIRES MARU Aug. 10

For E. and S. Africa and S. America
HOKOKU MARU ..... July 25

For West Africa via S. Africa
NAN-A MARU ..... July 18

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
TOKYO MARU ..... June 30

For Bombay and Karachi
SYUNKO MARU ..... July 11

For Rangoon and Calcutta
HIMALAYA MARU .... July 12
HAVANA MARU ..... July 24

For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
BANGKOK MARU .... July 30

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... June 30
MEXICO MARU ..... July 8

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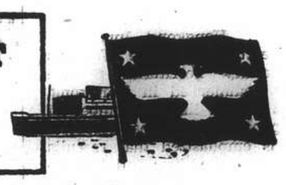
PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



SS. PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

Due Shanghai TO-MORROW, June 26
Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 8.45 a.m.
Sailing for Hongkong and Manila on Thursday, June 27

TRANS-PACIFIC: Fortnightly service via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PRES. COOLIDGE	July 10	PRES. PIERCE	Aug. 18
PRES. TAFT	July 20	PRES. COOLIDGE	Aug. 27
PRES. CLEVELAND	Aug. 4	PRES. TAFT	Sept. 9

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. COOLIDGE	June 27	PRES. HARRISON	Aug. 14
PRES. ADAMS	July 17	PRES. COOLIDGE	Aug. 14

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SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From DAIREN: Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

From NAGASAKI: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Yangtsepoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Genoa		From Hongkong	
Sumatra	29/4 2/7	See "C P" below	

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From S. Frisco	
B'ham City	— 28/6	P Adams	22/6 16/7
P Adams	31/5 16/7	Asama M	24/6 4/8
Bardaland	— 20/7	**From Honolulu**	
P H'rison	14/6 30/7	Nitta M	17/6 13/7
St. Trader	17/6 1/8	**From Kobe**	
Brageland	— 9/8	P Coolidge	24/6 26/6
From Balboa		Taiyo M	1/7 4/7
P H'rison	22/6 30/7	**From Nagasaki**	
From Los Angeles		S'hai M	26/6 27/6
P Coolidge	4/6 26/6	**From Keelung**	
Nitta M	8/6 13/7	Tyosa M	30/6 2/7
Asama M	21/6 4/8		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Hoten M	26/6 28/6

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

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JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool		**For Manila**	
Hakozaki M	8/7	Capillo	25/6
For Capetown		P Coolidge	27/6
Hakozaki M	8/7	Nitta M	14/7
For Bombay and Calcutta		P Adams	17/7
Onoe M	26/6	**For Hongkong**	
For New York		Kamakura M	2/7
B'ham City	28/6	Asama M	5/8
Yamabiko M	29/6	**For Kobe**	
Bardaland	2/7	Taiyo M	26/6
P Adams	17/7	**For Nagasaki**	
P Harrison	31/7	Nagasaki M	26/6
Steel Trader	3/8	Shanghai M	28/6
Tokai M	4/8	**For Dairen**	
For San Francisco		Dairen M	25/6
Kamakura M	8/7	Tsingtao M	27/6
P Coolidge	10/7	Hoten M	30/6
Nitta M	26/7	Dairen M	3/7
		Tsingtao M	6/7

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Elbhof	Ningpo	Carlowitz
Yichang	Tientsin	Showa S.
Kasiwa M.	Habour	K.U.K.
Suitai	Ningpo	Wallem
Bonho	Hsinkong	Dong Shing
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Chialing M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
C. of Adelaide	U.S.A.	L. & Can.
Heini	Sungmen	G.F.E.
Nantung M.	Naptung	T.K.K.
Konan M.	Japan	D.K.K.K.
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Tjisadane	Ampoy	J.C.J.L.
Liesel	T'lungkong	Chin. Dah
Anyo M.	Calcutta	N.Y.K.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Hukuken M.	Takao	T.K.K.
Irisbank	U.S.A.	L. & Can.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Pres. Pierce	Am.	A.P.L.
Hellenic City	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Chingning	Jap.	T.K.K.
Lipari	Ital.	C.F.P.K.
Iyang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Atlas M.	Jap.	O.S.K.
Husan M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
U.S.S. Pecos	Am.	—
Germania	Nor.	Texas Co.
Tembien	Ital.	C.I.N.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Marblehead	Am.	Cr.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Pecos	Am.	Tr.	12-13 B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

Vessels Discharging

C. OF ADELAIDE. The American & Manchurian Line steamship City of Adelaide, from U.S.A. via Ports.—This steamer is now discharging her cargo (except Prohibited Articles and Dangerous Goods) at Old Ningpo Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. All risk of fire at the wharf and Godowns to be borne by Consignees of cargo. All Claims against this steamer must be sent in before June 9, 1940, or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined on Saturday, June 29, 1940, at 9 a.m. Bills of Lading must be produced at the examination. Lacey & Canman, Ltd., Agents, The American & Manchurian Line. 26-6

IRISBANK. The American-Oriental Line m.v. Irisbank, from U.S.A. via Ports.—This vessel is now discharging her cargo (except Prohibited Articles and Dangerous Goods) at Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" will further be requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. All risk of fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by Consignees of cargo. All Claims against this vessel must be sent in before July 11, 1940, or they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo will be examined on Monday, July 1, 1940, at 9 a.m. Bills of Lading must be produced at the examination. Lacey & Canman, Ltd., Agents, American-Oriental Line. 26-6

Passenger Lists

ARRIVALS

Per Pres. Pierce, June 22, from Manila: Mr. William Adams, Mrs. Virginia Albarina, Mr. F. B. Albert, Mrs. S. H. Ambruster, Master Stephen Ambruster, Mr. Julean Arnold, Mrs. M. A. Barbee, Mrs. Patricia Barr, Rev. Isidro Beasiain, Mrs. Alice Bohreer, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. Merton H. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. C. Y. Liu, Mr. H. Z. Liu, Miss Elsie Luckman, Mr. & Mrs. George Lynott, Mr. Delmacio Matondo, Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy, Mrs. Camille Morris, Mr. K. C. Ng, Mr. Jeremias Ordono, Mr. Vicente Orosa, Cmdr. J. A. Perez, USN, Mrs. J. A. Perez, Mr. Walter I. Brown, Mr. Angel Burgos, Hr. Chan Shen Bun, Mr. Jones Chang, Mr. Chang Yih Ching, Mr. Ching Chi Liang, Mr. Charles Chow, Mr. M. C. Chow, Mr. W. K. Chun, Lt. George W. Croker, USA, Mrs. Katherine Croker, Miss A. de Dios, Mr. Alberto Enriquez, Mr. Frederick J. Focken, Master Raul B. Perez, Mrs. H. E. Pile, Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne, Rev. Leoncio Reta, Mrs. Ruth Robbins, Mr. George D. Royster, Mr. W. N. Russell, Mrs. Sia Ying Siu Pang, Mr. Alfonso Salvosa, Mr. & Mrs. J. R. Saunders, Mr. Sen Sawada, Mr. So Kwok Chue, Mrs. So Kom Wa, Mr. J. M. Forbes, Mr. Federico Gutierrez, Mr. & Mrs. Russell Haworth, Master Hung King Shin, Mr. Ho King Yue, Mrs. Doris Horner, Miss Ella Jacobson, Maj. Charles R. Jones, USA, Mrs. Charles R. Jones, Mr. Yoshihide Kawato, Miss Bess Keebler, Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Lee, Mr. T. S. Su, Mr. Tomota Takagi, Lt. Com. H. A. Tellman, USN, Mrs. H. A. Tellman, Master Herbert W. Tellman, Mr. H. Torril, Mr. Tseng Yu Sung, Mrs. Ella D. Tuthill, Miss Mary K. Tuthill, Mr. Wong Ping Fai, Mrs. Wong Lai Sin, Mr. Ya Nun Ho, Mr. Young Thou Nung, Mr. Yu Yung.

DEPARTURES

Per Pres. Pierce, June 23, for Kobe: Mr. W. J. O'Brien, Mr. A. M. Klehn, Mr. J. Longy, Mrs. J. Longy, Miss Margaret Longy, Mrs. H. L. Chamberlain, Mrs. C. P. Power, Mrs. Virignia B. Tyler, Dr. & Mrs. James B. Woods, Mrs. Joseph Pearl, Mr. C. Coldberg, Mr. N. J. Sbath, Miss Mary Lee Sloan, Miss Ellen Viehoever, Mrs. P. C. Boehringer, for Honolulu: Mr. & Mrs. Edward J. Harrison, Rev. & Mrs. Lowry Davis, Mr. M. M. Pearlman, for San Francisco: Mr. & & Mrs. C. B. Culbertson, Master Evan Foreman, Mrs. Eunice A. Forman Hastings, Mrs. W. C. Belknap, Miss Alice Belknap, Mr. William Belknap, Lr. & Mrs. H. B. Cain, Capt. & Mrs. L. Cronmiller, Miss Jeanne W. Cronmiller, Lt. & Mrs. G. H. Brockway, Lt. Harvey Sanborn Walseth, Miss Sue Brockway, Lt. D. C. Hart, Mrs. L. Kosloff, Lt. & Mrs. R. E. Stannah, Mr. W. M. Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. Don Tinling, Master Rodney C. Tinling, Master Jerome B. Tinling, Master The. C. Tinling, Mr. L. C. Kemp, Mr. G. F. Siedle, Mr. O. B. Howell, Mr J. E. Kovar, Mr. E. F. Graues, Mr. & Leighton Shields, Miss Mary L. Shields, Mr. & Mrs. O. Edmund Clubb, Master Leighton Shields, Jr. Master Oliver Clubb, Miss Zoe Clubb, Master Richard Fendlason, Mrs. E. H. Fendlason, Lt. & Mrs. Adolph F. Benscheidt, Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Estes, Mr. H. Wenner, Mrs. J. M. Blain, Mr. & Mrs. H. R. S. Benjamip, Mr. Donald Benjamin, Mr. John Benjamin, Mr. & Mrs. J. B. Woods, Master Dan Woods, Miss Agnes Woods, Mr. & Mrs. A. I. Naismith, Miss Agnes Naismith, Miss Mary Naismith, Miss Helen Naismith, Miss Margaret Naismith, Mr & Mrs. W. E. Strickland, Mr. Lloyd Strickland, Mr. & Mrs. M. O. Brittain, Miss Martha M. Brittain, Master Thomas M. Brittain, Mrs. W. H. Pott, Miss Betty Pott, Miss A. Magruder, Miss Bertha Lubeck, Rev. D. T. Huntington, Mrs. L. Bradley, Miss Pearl Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. A. Moffett, Master A. Moffett, Jr., Mrs. A. Scott, Mr. & Mrs. F. L. Jeffries, Mrs. A. C. Cornish, Miss C. Cornish, Sister Mary Simeon, Miss Kate Hackney, for Los Angeles: Mrs. and Master W. H. Putnam, Miss Eugenia H. Bulloch, Miss Dorothy Hosmer, Mrs. M. Witmen.

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Registration of Apprentices Approved by Council

Regulation Drawn Up With Aid of Engineering Society of China; Adoption Voluntary

THE Shanghai Municipal Council has approved a scheme for the voluntary training and registration of industrial apprentices, framed by the Engineering Society of China.

The scheme involves on the Council's part the promulgation of non-compulsory regulations governing the training and employment of industrial apprentices, and on the part of the public their voluntary co-operation in agreeing to train and employ industrial apprentices in accordance with the promulgated regulations.

The Engineering Society of China had informed the Council that for the past three years it had been studying the possibility of promoting proper training for apprentices of the engineering tradesman type, and that the society had adopted the report of its special committee on the subject. The report recommended that rules and regulations be introduced to govern the training of apprentices; that firms of repute register their willingness with a central authority to accept these regulations and employ apprentices in accordance therewith; that the central authority keep a register of apprentices trained under such a plan and in due course issue a certificate to the apprentice to indicate the nature of the training he had received. In some countries abroad, the training and registration of apprentices are a matter of concern to the state. In Shanghai, it was thought that recognition by the municipal authorities of an apprenticeship plan was essential to its promotion and voluntary adoption in the community.

The Council's Industrial Section will co-operate with the Engineering Society in administering the regulations. The Industrial Section will register such apprentices on voluntary application by employers and will jointly with the Engineering Society of China issue certificates to apprentices. The regulations follow:—

The Regulations

1.—Firms: In order to be considered suitable for registration by the Council's Industrial Section a firm should have proper premises, suitably equipped for the carrying on of the trade, industry, or craft which it is proposed to teach to the apprentice, and should have in their employ a sufficient number of skilled and competent craftsmen or artisans capable of training the apprentice in a proper manner.

2. Apprentices: Apprentices must be able to read and write their native language and should have attained a standard of education equivalent to the passing requirements of a Junior Middle Sihool. They should possess a certain amount of manual dexterity. Each apprentice, before being registered by the Council's Industrial Section, must present a medical certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner stating that the youth is physically fit to enter the industry selected.

Application Procedure

3.—Procedure: Any firm agreeing to employ an apprentice, or apprentices, under this plan should apply to the Council's Industrial Section. If the apprentice is approved, then the Council's Industrial Section will sign the forms, retaining one copy for registering the apprentice and sending one copy back to the firm. Agreements will be prepared dating from the day of the application, and must be signed by both the firm and the apprentice within six months of that date.

4. Duration of Apprenticeship: The duration of the apprenticeship should be for a minimum of four years, or for a longer period as may be mutually agreed upon at the time of signing the agreements.

5. Age limit: The minimum age of commencing an apprenticeship shall be 16 years, Chinese reckoning.

6. Rate of pay: The minimum basic rate of pay for apprentices is for the:—

1st year	60 cents per day
2nd year	70 cents per day
3rd year	85 cents per day
4th year	1 dollar per day

Technical Education

7. Technical Education: Apprentices should be encouraged to attend technical classes for a minimum of three hours per week, conducted by competent educational or other organizations. All such attendance should be certified from time to time to the Employer and the Council's Industrial Section. A report of the progress of the student shall, at the end of each session, be obtaintd in duplicate from the school authorities—one copy for the firm concerned, and another copy for the Council's Industrial Section. Upon completion of the apprenticeship the Council's Industrial Section will endorse, in the place provided at the back of the agreement form, the subjects studied and the certificates gained by the student. Should an apprentice satisfactorily complete his first session's technical classes, as regards both attendance and educational progress, it is recommended that the firm pay his tuition fees for that and the following successful session, and so on to the end of his apprenticeship.

8. Holidays: The employer will be expected to grant leave of absence to the apprentice, without any deduction of wages, for recognized holidays observed by the firm.

9. Accidents: In the event of an apprentice being injured in the course of his work, tht employer should make adequate recompense upon production of a medical certificate.

Payment of Overtime

10.—Overtime: If the employer, for any reason, requires the apprentice to work more than the normal hours per week, he should pay him extra wages proportional to those payable under similar circumstances to skilled trademen. Under no circumstances will he require an apprentice to work overtime before he reaches the age of 18 years, nor on evenings when he is required to be in attendance at evening classes.

11.—Total number of apprentices: The Council's Industrial Section shall accept registration of apprentices in each particular branch of industry or trade, of a total number not to exceed one-third of the regular workers, in accordance with the Chinese Factory Law.

12. Record of progress: The employer shall keep a record of the nature of the work on which the apprentice has been engaged during his term of apprenticeship, and he shall submit this, together with the agreement form, to the Council's Industrial Section at the completion of the term of apprenticeship.

13. Completion of apprenticeship: At the conclusion of the period of apprenticeship, a certificate, signed and chopped by the employer and also by the Council's Industrial Section and the President of the Engineering Society of China, shall be issued to the apprentice.

London Analyses Armistice Terms

Difficult to See How Conditions Could be More Shameful

London, June 24.

Authoritative quarters in London state the upshot of the Franco-German armistice terms may be described as follows: "The terms compel France to hand over to Germany her armed forces, her stocks and material, as well as to place the greater part of French territory at the disposal of Germany for posecution of the war against Britain.

"The French Government will continue to exist on sufferance in a relatively small area but will be completely dependent on Germany. No clue is given as to terms of peace but it seems clear that Germany has no intention to discuss peace at the present stage. In a word, the terms of the armistice exact complete capitulation of France.

"M. Baudoin, Marshal Petain's Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared a few days ago that France would not accept humiliating or shameful terms. It is difficult to see how terms could be more humiliating or what could be more shameful than to hand over territory and material for war against an ally with whom France has a solemn agreement not to conclude a separate peace.

French Course Cherished

"This treaty as well as M. Baudoin's undertaking have been violated by Marshal Petain's Government and its breach of faith is bitterly resented and condemned, not only by all Frenchmen overseas but also by the mass of Frenchmen at home, who have been prevented by action of the Government from following the example given by other victims of German aggression and from continuing their struggle against the common enemy in circumstances which held out good hope of final victory.

"Meanwhile, as the Prime Minister has said, Great Britain will cherish the cause of the French people, and a British victory is the only possible hope for the restoration of the greatness of France and the freedom of its people."—Reuter.

"Pitiless Terms"

New York, June 24.

"The French people themselves will have to be judge some day of the pitiless armistice terms imposed on them at Compiegne and Rome" says the "New York Times" in a leader.

Th paper adds: "They will have many occasions to wonder whether these fearful punishments are any lighter than if the Government had continued to fight from colonial or foreign soil.

"A vestige of independence may be left to France, but it will be mockery."—Reuter.

British Troops In Norway

Long March Through Snow Described; Continually Attacked by Planes

A group of British troops in Norway marched 56 miles in 42 hours through deep snow over mountain trails.

"It was almost unbelievable how they stood it," said on observer recently, revealing this incident of the fighting between Namsos and Stenkier.

"The troops were practically without food or cigarettes," he said.

"One company marched to safety 48 miles in 46 hours through snow, across open valleys, mostly at night, under fire all the time.

"During the battle at Stenkier the planes were hedge-hopping over the British troops.

"They could see the German pilots' faces. Withdrawal under these conditions was a damned fine job."

Mr. Powell said the British troops fought with extreme bravery against tremendous odds.

"They ran smack into the Germans south of Stenkier. Germans on skis tried to get behind them, while Nazi planes bombed them and a pocket battleship in Trondheim Fjord kept up an incessant bombardment.

"Their morale was excellent. They did not mind the fight. Their withdrawal was a heroic feat.

I arrived in Namsos on April 24. The town had been completely destroyed except for the pier.

Four days later, after the troops had landed, planes attacked the sloop Bittern. A bomber scored a direct hit on the pier with a 500lb. bomb. It was burning until we left on May 3.

"The destroyer Afridi stayed behind to cover the withdrawal. At 8.40 a.m. German planes spotted us. Thirty-nine machines came over in the first attack.

"When the second wave came over the Afridi was firing at two of them, but a third swooped out of the sun and dropped a bomb, which struck her.

"Two other warships went to her rescue and took off survivors.

"As we were coming away bombers came and attacked her again. It was hell let loose.

"The convoy was attacked five times."

W.A.T.S. Recruiting In Hongkong

Hongkong, June 24.

Recruiting for the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service has commenced in Hongkong, but only a limited number of applications will be accepted. It is emphasized that recruits must devote their full time to training, as required by the authorities.—Reuter.

"Merciless Attack" Britain Predicted

Radio Newsman Declares Japan Will Join With Attack on Colonies

New York, June 24.

In a broadcast from Ankara, Turkey, Mr. Martin Agronstky, National Broadcasting Corporation representative, said that he had learned from the "highest sources" that the next phase of the European war would consist of a merciless attack on the British Isles.

Unless Britain agrees to accept a relatively favourable peace, the British Isles will be subjected to terrific attack, he said.

There will also be a joint attack by Germany, Italy and Japan upon allied colonies throughout the world, he said the "highest sources" informed him.

Mr. Agronstky further said that Rumania would be carved up between Russia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

The radio reporter stressed the reliability of his source, and insisted that the curtain would arise on the next phase of the war immediately after France accepts Italy's terms.—United Press.

Knock-Out Blow Scheme

Berlin, June 24.

Germany will throw all her armed might into a "knockout blow" against Britain as soon as the Franco-Italian armistice ends the hostilities in France, informed quarters predicted here last night.

It was believed to be only a question of "a short time" before Chancellor Adolf Hitler struck again.

Significance was attached to a remark in the German Foreign Office's official organ yesterday to the effect that a "new phase" in Germany's war against Britain was starting.

Although the Germans have checked off the Battle of France as a German victory, they continued to fight last night.—United Press.

Stirring Appeal to Belgian Nation

M. Henri Jaspar Urges All Belgians to Resist

London, June 23.

An appeal to all Belgians to continue their resistance against Germany was broadcast tonight by M. Henri Jaspar, Belgian state minister, who recently arrived in London.

"The elementary laws of honour," he said, "dictate our duty. Our place is beside those who fight for independence and liberty.

"To them," he said, "we bring all the resources at our disposal in Europe and in Belgian Congo.

"Belgians," M. Jaspar emphasized, "will preserve their colonial heritage intact."

In conclusion, he appealed to captains of all Belgian ships that may still be in French ports to leave immediately and make for British harbours.—Havas.

National Government For Egypt

Resignation of Cabinet Accepted by King

Cairo, June 24.

The Egyptian Cabinet resigned last night as King Farouk—faced with the decision of whether Egypt should declare war against Italy—prepared to form a national union government to include all political parties.

Informed quarters predicted that Egypt would take no decision on the question of declaring war against Italy until the new government is formed.—United Press.

FUNERAL

Mrs. M. A. M. do Rozario

Many relatives and old friends were in attendance yesterday at Pahsienjao Cemetery when the remains of the late Mrs. Maria Angelica Markwick do Rozario were laid to rest. Father L. F. McGreal of the Church of Christ The King carried out the last rites at the graveside and also said a Requiem Mass last Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Rozario was born May 17, 1862, at Hongkong, and she has resided in Shanghai for the past 67 years. She died at her residence here on June 15 at the age of 78 years. Surviving are four daughters, Gertrude, Mrs. C. D. Borgh (Soerabaia), Marie and Laurinda, a son, Geraldo, of Kobe, who came here to attend the funeral, and a sister Mrs. J. M. Souza.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Emilio Oliveira, Joe Rémedios, Germain da Silva, Ninho Allanson, Vicky da Silva and Augusto Braga. On the casket rested a heart of roses from "Gertrude, Marie and Laurinda," a cushion of carnations from "Amalia and Dick" and a cross of lillies from "Jerry and Louisa."

Among others sending flowers and donations to Masses were:—

Ticia and Vicky; Lizzie and Hilda; Mana and Emilio; Tuti; Lina and Jim; Ange, Fred and family; Oscar, Nan and family; Irene and Joe; Annazita; Ellie, Andy and Dorie; Jan, Arthur and family; Jessie and Mother; Mary, Ena and Charlie; Jose Encarnacao; Lica; Mrs. J. J. Graciani; Mrs. J. M. Guttierrez; Marie Roza; Lily, Margaret, Marietta, Terry, Rae, Doris, Kitty, Olga; Lydia, Leah, B.I., Cachita and family; Chinese Staff Gray Trading Co.; Yao Foh Tai; Florence and Cissy; Staff of the Chase Bank; Mrs. Edith Grace Smith and Mildred; Margaret Gardner; Mary Sinclair; and United States Steel Export Co.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Congress Approves Defence Plans

$1,500,000,000 Levied in New Taxation; Republican Convention Opens

Washington, June 24.

Congress on Saturday night approved the final phases of President Roosevelt's $5,000,000,000 defence programme and also levied $1,500.000,000 in new taxation to meet the defence expenditures over a five-year period.

Congress later declared a recess for a week because of the Republican Convention which opens today in Philadelphia where a bitter struggle is anticipated among the three major presidential candidates, Mr. Thomas Dewey, New York District Attorney, Senator Robert Taft, of Ohio, and Mr. Wendel Willkie, utilities executive.

The possibility that some dark horse may win the Republican Presidential nomination was seen last night as prospects of a deadlock among the leading candidates increased.

"Blitzkrieg Campaign"

Mr. Willkie, head of one of the nation's largest public utilities companies, in a *"blitzkrieg* campaign" last week showed surprising strength, obtaining the support of an influential section of the press, including the Scripps-Howard chain of newspapers.

President Roosevelt's appointment of Col. Frank Knox and Col. Henry Stimson, Republicans, to his Cabinet last week injected a discordant element into the Republican campaign arrangements and delayed preparation of the Republican platform.

The Republican election platform is expected to be completed only a few hours before the Republican delegates are called to order in Philadelphia today.

The struggle between Republican isolationsts and those favouring all aid to the Allies short of war continued unabated yesterday in the Philadelphia convention ranks as party leaders sought to devise some programme which would receive the support of both sides.—United Press.

America Hears of New French Government

Frenchmen in Washington Condemn Surrender

Washington, June 24.

French sources in Washington said last night they had been advised that a "French Government in exile" would be formed in London to carry on the war against Germany on Britain's side.

"True Frenchmen," according to French quarters here, will not capitulate to Germany despite the signature of an armistice agreement between the French Premier in Bordeaux, Marshal Henri Petain, and Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The French Embassy here declined to comment on the latest developments in France's confused political situation. French diplomatic authorities here said they had received no instructions from Bordeaux. They denied that instructions had been received from Bordeaux to order French merchant ships to seek refuge immediately in American harbours.

The State Department declined to comment last night either on the Franco-German armistice or on the British announcement of the break in diplomatic relations between London and the Bordeaux Government.—United Press.

Prince Konoye to Head New Japanese Party

National Political Group May be Formed

Tokyo, June 24.

Prince Ayamara Konoye, President of the Privy Council, this morning tendered his resignation to the premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, through a secretary of the Privy Council who was summoned to the Prince's Ogikugo residence.

Observers declared that Prince Konoye reached his decision to resign in order to fulfil his long-cherished desire to strengthen the domestic front by assuming leadership of the projected national political party.

Prince Konoye, it was added, has been sounding out the opinions of political, financial and educational circles regarding the strengthening of the domestic front. The Prince, it was pointed out, resigned on finding out that retention of the presidency of the Privy Council would interfere with his political activities.—Domei.

Emperor Hirohito today accorded Prince Konoye honorary Prime Ministerial rank, it was formally announced here.

Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, Vice-President of the Privy Council, has been appointed to succeed Prince Ayamaro Konoye as President of the Privy Council, it was officially announced today. Dr. Hara's investiture will take place at three o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai.—Domei.

Two New Routes For Pan American Airways

New York, June 23.

Daily plane service to Argentina and weekly service over 8,000 miles of the South Pacific to Australia will be inaugurated by Pan-American Airways next month, it was announced today.

The company declared the two services would be the first step in its programme to bring the pan-American nations closer in line with President Roosevelt's economic and military defence plans for the western hemisphere.—Havas.

Duke of Windsor on Way Back to England

Zaragoza, June 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor left here for Madrid at noon yesterday after leaving from France. They are expected to return to England.—United Press.

Arrive in Madrid

Madrid, June 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here at 7.25 p.m. yesterday, it was officially announced today.—United Press.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

FEMALE pedagogue required, from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. for 18 years old girl, behaviour problem. Please state by writing experience, age. Box 5731, NCDN. -10658

WANTED, Chinese office girl (secretarial position). Beginner acceptable. Reply in full to Post Office Box 2051. -10655

WANTED, foreign English-speaking announcers for a foreign radio station. Previous experience preferable. Reply to Box 5726, NCDN. 13410

WANTED immediately, orchestra of four. Piano, drums, violin, Hawaiian guitar, and/or accordion. Please apply in person Lane 718, House 11, Yu Yuen Road, Hours 7 to 8 p.m. 13416

WANTED, governess for three children, July/August. Box 5728, NCDN. -10651

WANTED office assistant, knowledge shorthand, typewriting. Apply own handwriting, state age, experience, nationality, salary expected. Address Box 5727, NCDN. -10650

SHIPPING firm requires experienced Russian or Eurasian familiar with discharging ships. Reply stating age, experience, references and salary desired. Box 5670, NCDN. 13384

LADY wanted by art-publishers, for outside work. Perfect English essential. Post Office Box 824. -10610

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

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QUALIFIED ophthalmic optician, Briton, 25, extra abilities journalism, efficient typist, six years general office routine in British Government service, salesman, business experience, seeks employment any capacity, at moderate salary. Address Box 5729, NCDN. -10653

REFUGEE girl, aged 14, seeks position as children's nurse or as mother's help. Box 5738, NCDN. -10683

GRADUATE of Columbia University, New York, B. S. in Business, 34, with six years of experience in import, forwarding, marine insurance, would accept position in reliable firm, moderate salary. Address Box 5721, NCDN. -10638

YOUNG, educated, children's nurse, seven years' experience, fluent English, French, German, best certificates, free for employment. Box 5722, NCDN. -10640

YOUNG lady, aged 17, requires position as governess, American or British family preferable, or hospital nurse, children ward. Assuring best services. Address Box 5740, NCDN. 13415

YOUNG, experienced and reliable bookkeeper - accountant, refugee, wants to change present employment. Address Box 5736, NCDN. -10679

LADY seeks position as stenotypist (beginner) or general office assistant. Address Box 5716, NCDN. -10630

ENGLISHMAN, 46, very active, seeks employment, Shanghai/outport, indoor/outdoor, capable office man, journalistic ability, speaks Mandarin. Box 5717, NCDN. -10632

YOUNG lady stenographer beginner, hardworking, seeks immediate position, salary immaterial. Holding London Chamber of Commerce certificate. Address Box 5223, NCDN. -10552

YOUNG Russian, 22, athletic, good family, recommended by highly respected Shanghai foreign residents, speaking fluent English and Chinese local dialect, as well as Russian, absolutely reliable, seeks position Shanghai or outports. Address Box 5702, NCDN. 13391

SHIP-BROKER, speaking English, Danish, German, 25 years' experience, desires change activities. Similar lines and outports no objection. Box 5689, NCDN. -10590

Business Opportunities

EXPERT in running hotels, restaurant, night-clubs and bars, 23 years' experience, continental references, seeks Chinese for financing new enterprise. Address Box 5720, NCDN. -10637

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FOR SALE as a going concern, well-established pharmacy in the best location of the French Concession. Please reply Box 5699, NCDN. -10503

COOPERATION desired with large firm for export to Dutch East Indies. Box 5692, NCDN. -10597

Miscellaneous

IS there any noble soul in this city willing to enable my poor, old parents to get out of the Nazi inferno? Landing money amounting to US$800 would help to save their lives and give them peace for their last few years. Kindly reply to Box 5714, NCDN. -10627

PRIVATE tennis lawn will open for few outside members. $45 for season. Telephone 21388 between 1-2 p.m. -10618

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TSINGTAO Villa "Augusta", most beautiful and modernly furnished, (Iltis-Huk) open for reservation. Address Post Office Box 270, Tsingtao. 13201

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FOREIGN "Y" French classes, beginners, intermediate and advanced, starting Monday, July 1. Apply Educational Office, Telephone 92250. -10670

JILLY-Boy, matters can be soon satisfactorily arranged. Brother. -10662

PRIVATE English lessons required by Japanese gentleman. Reply stating qualifications and terms, to Box 5741, NCDN. -10686

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HIGHLY-EDUCATED young lady, graduated Paris Conservatory, gives piano and French lessons at pupil's home. Best references. Post Office Box 4006. -10578

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APPLY now for July Gregg Shorthand Class. Next class September. Gregg School of Business. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 13389

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before June 28, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 3997, 4323, 4465, 4522, 4688, 4797, 4845, 4854, 4899, 4901, 4917, 4999, 5001, 5005, 5046, 5102, 5108, 5112, 5114, 5120, 5239, 5146, 5170, 5191, 5205, 5212, 5236, 5238, 5241, 5259, 5274, 5277, 5303, 5333, 5336, 5343, 5346, 5385, 5443, 5465.

Furnished Apartments

FURNISHED/unfurnished flat. Three rooms, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, reasonable rental. Three/four months. Route Culty, Telephone 52282/3. -10691

TO LET: several two-roomed apartment, bath, kitchen, furnished/unfurnished. Rent $250-300. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -10676

TO LET, four-roomed, modern apartment in best part Concession. Moderate rent. Furniture to be taken over. No refugees. Telephone 70426. -10672

COMPLETELY furnished, modern, five-roomed apartment, for five/six months. Two bathrooms. Petain district. Telephone 77714. -10665

CONCESSION flat, comprising three/four rooms, bath, available immediately, with board, for couple/bachelor. Allied national/s. Screened, cool. Select neighbourhood. References required. Address Box 5608, NCDN. 13405

APARTMENT, French, 2½ rooms, all comfort, kitchen, refrigerator; furniture for sale. Apply Box 5725, NCDN. -10644

Unfurnished Apartments

SUNNY, 3-roomed flat on lease. House 16, 321 Rue Dupleix. May be viewed any time. 13211

Furnished Houses

TO LET, furnished or unfurnished for short or long period, one six-roomed modern residence, garden, garage as from July 1. No brokers, no key-money, cash security necessary, locality vicinity American School, Avenue Petain. Apply direct to proprietor, Box 5718, NCDN. Rent US$50, plus hire of furniture if required. Taxes, water, heating, etc. at tenant's charge. For more particulars telephone 75422. -10645

COOL house, Columbia Circle, three bedrooms, screened sleeping verandah. Large garden, including vegetables. July/September. Box 5707, NCDN. 13409

Rooms with Board

CONCESSION flat, furnished/unfurnished, comprising three/four rooms, bath, also one room with bath, available immediately, with board, for couple/bachelor. Allied national/s. Screened, cool. Select neighbourhood. References required. Address Box 5607, NCDN. 13405

JULY 1, extremely cool, large south room in apartment, for single foreigner or working couple. Quiet residential district, all conveniences. Board optional. 1920 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 503. -10646

YORK House, 31 Rue Massenet. One double room with private bathroom, garden. Moderate rates. Telephone 73015, Mrs. Anderson. -10649

355 Avenue Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean, comfortable, large/small rooms, special attention to food. Bus stops. Telephone Mrs. Hedden, 71163. -10537

ONE large room in apartment, centre French Concession, single person preferred. Please telephone 77024. -10559

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road. Room 231, Telephone 34200. -10626

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Soeurs. Massage. -10025

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. -9528

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private/class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -10311

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, Baby Ford coach 1934, Chevrolet sedan 1934. Open coach, Nash coupe, Morris Minor sedan. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -10560

$5,500 or nearest offer. Snappy Ford V8 sedan. Still under guarantee. Perfect tyres, paint. Box 5634, NCDN. -10482

4-TON Chevrolet for sale at reasonable price. Inspection 776 Avenue Joffre, ask for F. Adler, 100 Paul Henry, House 22/5. -10479

Rooms Without Board

ATTRACTIVE, large, modernly furnished room, steamheated. All modern conveniences. 20/18 Seymour Road. -10677

TO LET, two-rooms, attached private bath, garden, for five months only. 392 Route Frelupt, between 1-6 p.m. Telephone 73276. -10673

ONE big, modern room with all comfort, preferably single person. 209 Avenue Haig, Apartment 3. -10649

NICELY furnished room for two people per July 1 or 6. 51/2 Route de Grouchy. -10633

FURNISHED room in modern apartment best section French Concession for single person. Telephone 77935 2-4 p.m. 13437

LARGE, furnished room in beautiful apartment, single person only. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -10676

FOR immediate occupation, big, furnished room. Apply 215/8 Medhurst Road. -10674

LARGE room facing south, modern conveniences. Lane 20, House 4, Seymour Road corner Foch. Telephone 32340. -10631

NICELY-furnished room, bath, telephone, centre Concession. For gentleman only. Board optional. Telephone 82318. -10669

TO LET. beautiful large furnished room. All modern conveniences. Apartment E. 301/468 Avenue Joffre.

IN centre Avenue Joffre, in apartment, furnished room to let, with private bathroom. 610 Avenue Joffre, Apartment J, telephone 76890. -10652

BIG, south room, balcony, nicely furnished, all modern conveniences. 404 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 2. -10634

FLATS and rooms, all modern conveniences with large garden. Foreigner only. Apply: Lane 42, 19 Tunsin Road. Near 14 bus station. -10505

EUROPEAN villa, Avenue Joffre, tramstop: Big room, attached private bath, garden, verandah, garage, $180. Telephone 78253 after 2 p.m. only. -10453

Chinese Servants

WHO can recommend first-class boy to family without children? Write Box 5737, NCDN. -10680

A thoroughly reliable cook-boy and wash-sewing amah available from July 1. Have given complete satisfaction to present British employer for five years. Box 5715, NCDN. -10629

CAN any British/American resident recommend experienced chauffeur for British couple, Good knowledge English, clean police record essential. Box 5735, NCDN. 13339

GOOD house cook-boy, wife amah, clean, honest, seeks position immediatly, well-recommended. Box 5730, NCDN. -10654

72782. General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office boys. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -10074

EMPLOYMENT wanted by excellent baby amah. $45 monthly. Call Mrs. Watts, Telephone 31018. -10619

Offices, Shops, Godowns

OFFICE, Szechuen Road, including waiting-room, to let per July 1. Crohn & Koratkowski, 668 Szechuen Road, Room 304. -10468

Radios

RADIO O.K.? For minor repairs, cleaning, adjusting, only $3. Telephone 43383. Chang's Radio Corporation. -10566

FOR radio repair, call International Radio Service, foreign workmanship, Telephone 75897, 9 Cardinal Mercier. -9770

HAS your radio stopped giving you music or news? Pierce Radio Service. Telephone 73711. -10411

PURCHASE all kinds of secondhand radios, also repairs. Modern Radio Service, 356 Avenue Foch, telephone 38147. -8718

Wanted to Rent

WANTED second hand Acme Code in good condition. State price. Post Office Box 2141. -10675

TWO/three rooms, modern house, unfurnished/modernly furnished. Settlement/western district. Urgent, July 1. Telephone 72787. -10641

WANTED to rent 4-6 roomed house, unfurnished, residential district, preferably with garden. Box 5712, NCDN. -10625

WANTED to rent, three/five-roomed flat or house. Bubbling Well district. Box 5616, NCDN. 13381

FOUR-roomed apartment for office. Bund district. Willing to pay key money. Telephone 72234 between 9-12 noon. -10437

URGENTLY wanted to rent 3-4-5 roomed apartment in Settlement or can exchange 3-roomed apartment in Concession for one in Settlement, Box 5599, NCDN. 13346

LOW-salaried British youth wants small furnished room in Seymour Road district. Private entrance desired. Detail and lowest rental to Box 5710, NCDN. 13403

WANTED apartment by responsible couple. Concession / Settlement. Willing to take furniture over. Telephone 79023. -10344

Animals

YOUNG minah for sale. Reply Box 5713, NCDN. -10628

$100 each required for three Thibetan white poodles, six weeks old. Reply Box 5701, NCDN. 13390

Medical

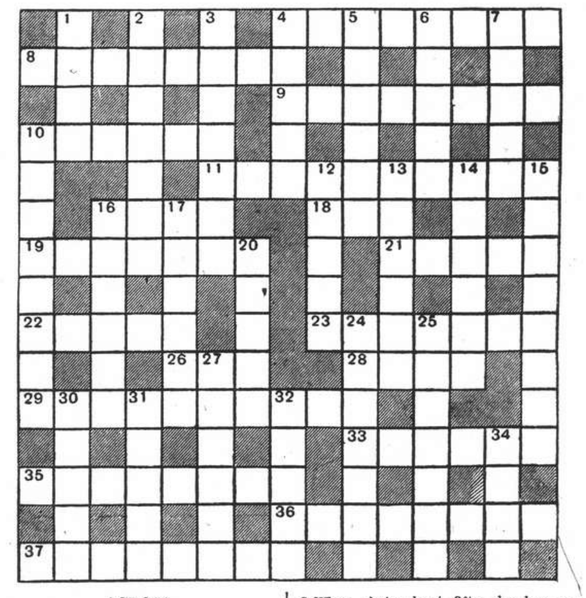
SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC
Dir. Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
Hours; 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14378

HOUSE CLEANERS
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

ROSOLD, ARCHITECT
Building Plans
Supervision of Constructions
Permit Plans
Planning of Settlements
Office: 497 Weihaiwei Road
1 Yang Terrace, Telephone 62803

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 225

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

4 Game to have one vehicle back and another forward at (8)
8 Half of this Canadian town does actually exist! (8)
9 As modern as an Arab climbing a palm (8)
10 If central, it's an animal (6)
11 Taxing us he becomes very tiring (10)
16 Game collections? (4)
18 Mixed part of 57 across provides the rest (3)
19 This is finer than shaving (7)
21 What to do to the sick reversal for your own sake (5)
22 11 across work makes one this (5)
23 His arguments are fallacious (7)
26 The end of 4 across (3)
28 A double-barrelled name is no evidence of capacity for this (4)
29 Very unsafe from prior cause (10)
33 Anger (6)
35 A wish to the parting guest (two words—3, 5)
36 See in your mind's eye two plants, one mixed (8)
37 This spots things (8)

DOWN

1 Fish from the end of 10 down (4)
2 This kind of animal is harmless, possibly just in case (7)
3 When she's about fifty she has no rival (7)
4 This puts the best of faces beyond the pale (5)
5 What a dressmaker has to do is eliminate (two words—3, 3)
6 People doing this have to look after their figures (5)
7 No cat comes from this London district (5)
10 Not the place to impart secrets (8)
12 Classical protection is finished (5)
13 Rabbits make it, but the black sheep gets into it (6)
14 Injure a claim to be two (6)
15 A tongue is included in this jelly (8)
16 A deviation from the straight path (6)
17 One of the wonders of Russia, even the Russians themselves can't get over it in summer (6)
20 Musical direction (5)
24 The looker on can this, but he who waits may have to last part (7)
25 She'll gain pounds and pounds some day (7)
27 Very eager to have a snug place in art (6)
30 Turn a bird to this river (5)
31 Part of an Inca's text (5)
32 We shall all be this next Sunday (5)
34 This is eaten when green (4)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Bath mat; 5, Cutlass; 9, Aldgate; 10, Scooter; 11, Moonshine; 12, Panda; 13, Nasal; 15, North Pole; 17, Very sorry;; 19, Plump; 22, Alibi; 23, Falling in; 29, Unequal; 26, Ancient; 27, Tottery; 28, Lighter. DOWN: 1, Boatman; 2, Tedious; 3, Means; 4, The winner; 5, Caste; 6, Troopship; 7, Antonio; 8, Surface; 14, Lassitude; 16, Royal Mail; 17, Viaduct; 18, Raiment; 20, Unguent; 21, Punster; 23, Filly; 24, Incog.